THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING,—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 10 MAY, 1834. [NO. 2334.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor requests the Company of the officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL Services, at a Ball and Supper, on Wednesday evening, the 28th of May, at half past 8 o'clock, to celebrate the Birth-day of His Majesty the King.

R. B. FITZGIBBON,
Captain, A. D. C.

Government, House Parel, 9th May, 1834.

LA SIGNORA AND IL SIGNOR BERTOLINI, FROM NAPLES,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that their CONCERT as formerly advertized, will take place on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., in the house lately occupied by Mr. DeVITRE in Rampart Row.

To commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

PROGRAMME.

PART 1st.	PART 11.
1 Una Paloma blanca. Duo.	1 Tengo yo una Cachochita!. Duo.
2 The Light Guitar.	
3 Accoquel fiero istanti. Duo.	2 Oh! Tell me.
4 Vous me quittez.	3 Amor perchè m accendi. Recitative and Cavatina
5 Se o prazer imaginario.	4 O! tu de mon amie.. Duo.
6 Donne belle quand'ero ragazzo.	5 Se ti quardu, e ti taliu.
7 Di piace mi balza il cor.	6 Amore vi chiedo. Duo,
8 I've been roaming.	7 The plain Gold ring.
9 Esta noite ho Ceos! que dita	8 jo me trovo in gran tormento.
10 Home! sweet Home! Duo.	9 Ma fille vous ne filiez pas
11 Chi mai può vivere da te lantant.	10 Una voce pocola.
12 Tu che accendi questo core.	11 A Rondo on the Guitar.
13 A Theme on the Guitar with variations.	12 Luce la Luna in mieze mase. Tarantella Neapolitana.
15 Sior Ginetto è andato in Ghetto. Duo. Buffa.	13 Buona notte rispettabili Signori. Duo.

Tickets to be had, Rs. 5 each, at Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., and Messrs. HAMILTON AND CO.

N. B. Ladies desirous of being instructed by Signora Bertolini in Singing, or on the Pianforte or Guitar, will have the goodness to apply at No. 3, Bell Lane, opposite the Catholic Church, in the Fort.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of a Testamentary paper of FRANK GORE WILLOCK, Esquire, late a Captain in the Royal Navy, deceased, or Letters of Administration with the said Testamentary paper annexed thereto, may be granted to EDWARD HULSE WILLOCK, Esquire, a Captain of Artillery, in the service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, the Brother of the said FRANK GORE WILLOCK, deceased, and the sole Legatee named in the said Testamentary paper, all persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 1st day of May, 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sale of the Ship EDMONSTONE is postponed for the present. Information will be given hereafter should it be intended that it shall take place.

FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 9th May, 1834.

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

વાંકુંણા•છડમડકશટોન•વીશે•વેચવા•

૬૧૩૭•છાપી•પરગટ•ફરીકુ•કુતુ•તે•વેચવાને•

કાલમો•માંડી•વાલીકુંછે•જો•વેચવાને•મુકરર

કરશે•તો•કુવે•પછે•તે•વીશે•જાણીતુ•કીધા

મો•આવશે *

ફરીઠ•બમંનજી•તથા•કુમપણી

નીશબીટ•લેન•તા• ૯ મી•એપ્રે ૧૮૩૪

જાહીર ખબર.

ખબર દિલો જાતે ઇસિજે તાકું ઇ ઉમઈસ્ટેંન વિષયીં વોકાયાંસ છાપલેં હોતે, તે હાલ્યાં તકૂબ કેલેં આહે ક દાંચીત વોકાયાસ ઠરલેં તર યાપુઢેં જાનીવતીલ.

ફ્રિથ બમંનજી વ કુંપની,

નિજબીટ આંકી તારીખ ૯ વી મે સન ૧૮૩૪.

A CARD.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., having received a small consignment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest fashion (by the *Euphrates*) have this day exposed the same for sale in their Ware Rooms, priced at London prime cost.

N. B. None of the above can be received back after being taken from the premises, and whatever may remain unsold, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, will be sold off by Public Auction without reserve.

NOTICE.—On Tuesday next, the 13th of May, inst., at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by public auction, at the residence of THOMAS CRAWFORD, ESQ., near "*Hope Hall*," Mazagon, a small but neat and handsome assortment of Household Furniture and Sundries, comprising English made Rose Wood Card and Sofa Tables, mounted in "Or-Molu," Handsome Jackwood Couches with handsome crimson Damask Squabs and Cushions and Nankeen Covers, an Ottoman to match, new Jackwood Circular Tables, richly carved Skreen Doors of crimson Silk, Chairs, Bed Room and Dressing Room Furniture, a fine toned Cottage Piano Forte, by "Broadwood" made to order for this climate, a Cheval Glass, a Pair of Cellarets, a Pair of Sideboards of Jackwood and Ebony, a Pair of Handsome English made Mahogany Drawers with Patent Locks, a Pair of Mahogany Bengal made Couches, a new 8 day Clock by "McCabe," goes remarkably well; a Dessert and Breakfast Service, Lamps, Wallshades, Cooking Utensils, and numerous other articles, and a few dozens of choice Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon, French Claret, Gin, Brandy, Rum Shrub, Allsopp and Bass' Pale Ale, ripe in Bottle, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. The property may be viewed from 6. A. M. on Monday, the 12th inst. (the day preceding the sale) until 6. P. M. and from 8. A. M. on the day of sale.

ON Wednesday next, the 14th inst. at 11 A. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned Goods, viz. Long Cloths, Madapollams, Square Shawls, and Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, about 40 Cases of Window Glass, of various sizes in inches, an Invoice of Tin Ware, consisting of Sets of Japaned and Black Tin Dish Covers, Sugar Boxes, Tin Tureens and Covers, Ink-stands, Tin Saucepans, Ditto Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Children's Toys, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO.

China Camphor wood Trunks, Buggy Hood Hides, Children's Toys, Painted Quills, Fresh Pekoe and Powchong Tea, Windsor Soap, Bottled Pale Ale, Fancy Silk Waistcoats, China Crape Shawls, Pictures, &c. &c. &c.

At Noon—An English built Saddle Horse, and several serviceable draught and saddle Horses.

And at 4 P. M., a field Officer's Tent and a Necessary Tent, pitched to the Northward of the Church Gate.

Nesbit Lane, 10th May, 1834.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, on the New Bunder, on Thursday next, the 15th inst. at 4 P. M. if not previously disposed of by private contract, a two masted Schooner of 30 Tons, laying off the Apollo Bunder with Masts, Sails, and Rigging, all new.—This vessel has been fitted up at considerable expense and her accommodations are of a superior description.

Bombay, 9th May, 1834.

FOR Sale,—a Grey Arab Charger, price Rupees 600.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

LIBRARY of Romance.—The 5th and 6th Vols. of the above Work, containing—"THE BONDMAN," and the "SLAVE KING," price per Vol. 5 Rupees, have just been received by FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Bombay, 10th May, 1834.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday, the 15th May, YATES AND CO. will sell by public Auction, 3 Cases of Europe coloured Cotton Handkerchiefs, 100 pieces of Gauze for Curtains, a quantity of Iron wire, an extensive variety of piece goods, Buggy Whips, Hunting do., Hunting Saddles, a Bale of large and small Blankets, Muslin handkerchiefs, 20 Barrells of red Ochre, Carriage Whips.

AT 1 P. M.,

A second hand Shigram, a Grey Horse, an open Carriage and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

FOR SALE,

A Stylish Arab Buggy Horse, price, 700 Rupees, also two horses, the property of a Gentleman.

The particulars at YATES AND CO'S.

FOR SALE,

A Small quantity of old Constantia, in pints.—Apply to YATES AND CO.

CARBONELL AND SON'S WINES.

Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., beg to intimate that they are holders of a large assortment of superior Wines from the above well known Firm, consisting of

1st Growth Claret	at 45	Rs.	per doz.
2nd Ditto....ditto	at 30	"	"
Superior mild old Port	24	"	"
Ditto Old Sherry	26	"	"

SCHOOL Books for sale at RAGONATH HURYCHUNDJEE'S Library.

	Each.	Per doz.
Mavor's English Spelling Book, 2d and 3d Edition	2	18
Carpenter's Scholar's Asst. New Edition, 1832	2	18
Guy's British Spelling Book, 35th Edition, 1832	1½	15
Fenning's Universal do. do, New do. 1832	1½	15
Dilworth's New Guide to the English tongue. New Edition, 1832	1½	15
Goldsmith's Grammar of General Geography, with Maps and engravings	5 Rs.	
2 Guy's English School Grammar with Exercises and Key, 1829	6 do.	
Johnson's Pocket Dictionary of the English Language in Miniature, 20th Edition, 1832	3 do.	
Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, 30th Edition, 1830	16 do.	
Select Fables of Æsop and other Fabulists, by Dodsley, 1824	4 do.	
Gay's Fables	2½ do.	
Hodgson's Polite and Universal Letter Writer, or familiar Correspondent	1 do.	
6 Milford's American Stories for little boy's and girls; the 1st. 3 vols. for children under 10 years of age, the last 3 for children above do. do	18 do. set.	
Copy-books of 2 different sizes, each containing 10 sheets of letter paper, ready ruled for Copies, &c. at 6 and 8 Annas each.		
China blank books of 10 sizes, from 3 qrs. to 4 Rs. each.		

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO.

ON Tuesday next, 13th current, will put up for public outcry and sell off, chiefly without limit, the undermentioned goods, viz:—A small invoice of capital Sadlery, comprising Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, Jockey, Buggy and Carriage Whips, Spare Headstalls, Girths, Surcingles, Martingalls, &c. Sundry Piece Goods, consisting of Corderoy, Fustian, Russia Duck, Bed Ticken, Jamdannies, Cotton Socks, large and small Carpets, &c. &c. A few coils of Coir Rope of sizes, handsome Dinner Services of Blue Queen's Ware, Windsor and Brown Soap, about 30 dozens of Essence of Peppermint, Sauces of sorts, Vinegar, Pickles, Mustard, Capers, Olives, &c. from Powell and Brown, Sundry Wines, Beer and Liquors, a great variety of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M., a few serviceable vehicles, saddle and draught Horses.

MR. DALTON, *Portrait and Miniature Painter*, will be happy to attend to any orders he may be favoured with either in Oil or Water-colours, at his residence, Mazagon Hill, at the back of the house lately occupied by Dr. MAXWELL.

Bombay, 9th May, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DUSHRUTHJEE NARRONJEE, Muckadum and Chogalas, and of the Xetry cast, of Bombay, has contracted to purchase from COWASJEE JAMASJEE, also of Bombay, Parsee, an Oart called or known by the name of Keet, situated in Girgaum, opposite to the Portuguese Church, without the Fort walls of Bombay, if any person or persons, hath or have any claim or demand, by way of Mortgage or Inheritable rights thereon, they are hereby requested to make known the same to RAMCHUNDER KAROBA, at his house in Lohar Chally street, or to the above purchasers, within 14 days, from the date hereof, otherwise, he, she, or they, shall be precluded the benefit of their claim, at his or their own peril and risk.

Bombay, 8th May, 1834.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

દશારઠજી•નારંણજી•તે•મુકાદમ•તથા•યોગલો•તથા•શ્રી•મુબજવાલી•ખતરી•નીઆતએ•લોકોએ•શ્રી•મુમબજવાલો•પારશી•કાવશજી•જમાશજી•પાશેથી•નારીઅલીનાં•જકુડોની•વાડી•એકક•નાંમે•કીત•તે•શ્રી•બાકાર કોટ•ગીરગાંમમાં•કરંગીનાં•દેવલની•શાંમબે છે—એ•કુપર•કરએક•લોક•અથવા•લોકોનો ગીરવી•અથવા•વારશાની•રીતનો•દાવો• અથવા•માંગણ•પોચતુ•કોએતો•તેનાંઓને•જાંણ•કરેચજે•આજ થી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો• રામચંદર•કેરોબાને•લુવારચાલીમો•તેકનાં•થે કેરમો•અથવા•ખરીદદારોને•જાકેર•કરે—મુદ તપછી•કોજનો•દાવો•ચાલશે•નકી—તા• ૯ મી•એપ્રે ૧૮૩૪ *

TO BE LET,

TWO commodious upper-roomed houses, situated in Meadow Street.

A large Godown, adjoining the same house. Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE'S Sons, opposite to the Armenian Church.

NOTICE is hereby given—That ANTONIA LUIS, the Mother and Administratrix, of the estate and effects of the late JOAO CONSTACIA de SA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Baker, deceased, will sell by auction thro' her constituted Attornies, VITORINOS de SOUZ and ANTONIO VAS, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock, in the Afternoon, on the premises, the undermentioned property, containing Houses, and a Bakery, belonging to the abovenamed deceased, as follows:—

One Dwelling house and a Bakery—adjoining each other, Assessed Nos. 7 and 8, built with Chunam and covered with Tyles, situated without the Town Walls of Bombay, in the oart called Churney Japoa, belonging to Jagonnath Sunkersett.

One house Assessed No. 9, ditto, ditto.

One ditto No. 18, ditto, ditto.

One ditto, built with Tata Walls, Assessed No. 30, situated ditto, ditto.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per cent. on the purchase money must be paid by the Purchaser on the lot being knocked down, and the remainder within eight days from the day of sale; in failing to do so, the property will be resold on account of the first Purchaser and the deposit will be forfeited, as also any advantages, arising therefrom, and in the event of any loss being sustained, by the sale, or subsequent risk by fire, &c. the same must be made good by the purchaser.

The Deeds of sale to be prepared at the expense of the Purchasers.

Bombay, 8th May, 1834.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1834.

2	Prize. of	100,000	Sa. Rs. each.	200,000
1	Ditto. of	50,000	do....do.	50,000
2	Ditto. of	20,000	do....do.	40,000
2	Ditto. of	10,000	do....do.	20,000
4	Ditto. of	5000	do....do.	20,000
40	Ditto. of	1000	do....do.	40,000
40	Ditto. of	500	do... do.	20,000
40	Ditto. of	250	do ...do.	10,000
400	Ditto. of	125	do....do.	50,000

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale with Frommurze Sorabjee, opposite to the General Post office, at the following rates:

Half. ditto	68.	"
Quarter ditto	35.	"
One eighth ditto	17½	"

TERMS, CASH.

Bombay, 10th May, 1834.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1834.

FOR Sale—A few Tickets in the above Lottery at Rs. 135, per each. Apply to BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE, DANTRA, at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO. Terms, Cash.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT a house, Assessed No. 20, belonging to RAMA TRIMBUCK CAMUTT, deceased, was mortgaged by his Widow and Son, named RAMABOYE and ANUNTA RAMA CAMUTT, to RAMCHUNDER NARRON PURRUB, on the 25th November, 1831, for the purpose of re-roofing, rebuilding the Walls, &c. of the said house; if therefore any person or persons receive the abovementioned house or its grounds on a mortgage it will be considered as null and void, and the party or parties will do so his or their own peril and risk.

Further notice shall be given, when the premises will be redeemed, in the public newspapers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1834.

A CARD.

PERSONS returning to Europe are recommended to apply immediately on landing to Capt. Grindlay, East India Army Agent, and Agent for Passengers, 16, Cornhill, where they will have every assistance in passing their Baggage, and transacting business at the India House, and knowing the addresses of all parties in England connected with India.

Agents at Deal, Messrs. L. & J. IGGULDEN.
" at Portsmouth, Mr. LINDEGREN.

N. B. Supplies forwarded to Messes and Regiments on Commission, and business transacted for Families at home.

JUST published, and ready for delivery —No. XIV of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Pale Sherry in Butt, from W. HARPER, London.....Rs. 450
Do.....hhd.....do..... 250
Do. in Bottle, 6 and 3 dozen, each.... 20
Do. do. from WALKER and CO... 16
Old Port....do.....each..... 16
Superior old Madeira, from Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and CO. in Butt, imported in 1830..... 450
Do.....do.....in hhd..... 250
Sercial, in quarter cask..... 200

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.—Superior Gin from the well known house of Messrs. GRAHAM AND CO., of Rotterdam, *ex Euphrates*, in cases of 1 dozen, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

Rawpart Row, 10*th May*, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth..... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Ditto in Pints..... " 14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 10*th May*, 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in Wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.

Do. in Bottle, Rs. 12 at 20 per dozen.

Madeira in Wood from BLACKBURN AND CO., Rs. 600 per pipe.

10*th May*, 1834.

EXCELLENT SHERRY to be had at Rs. 12 per dozen. Apply to DUNCAN GIBB AND CO.

Bombay, 10*th May*, 1834.

A FEW hhds. of Sherry imported per "*Euphrates*," from Messrs. DUFF and LEGH, of London, are for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at Rs. 375, each—Cash.

Bombay, 10*th May*, 1834.

FORBES and Co., the abovementioned Wine from Messrs. G. CHRISTOPHER and SON, and Mr. A. BLACK, of London, at Rs. 75 per three dozen, and Rs. 150 per six dozen case.

Bombay, 10*th May*, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DUSHRUTHJEE NARRONJEE, Muckadum, and Chogalas, and of the Xetry Cast, of Bombay, has contracted to purchase from HEERABOY, the widow of the RANJEE DHUNJEE, also of Bombay, Parsee woman, a house standing in the Oart, without the ground called or known by the name of Keet, situated in Girgaum, opposite to the Portuguese Church, without the Fort walls of Bombay, if any person, or persons, hath or have any claim or demand by way of mortgage, or inheritable right thereon, they are hereby requested to make known the same to RAMCHUNDER KAROBA, at his house, in Lohar Chally street, or to the above purchasers, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, shall be precluded the benefit of their claim at his or their own peril and risk.

Bombay, 8*th May*, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીઓથી આપીએચજે દશારઠજી નારણજી તે મુકાદમ તથા ચોગાલો તથા શ્રી મુમબજ્ઞની ખતરીની નેઆત એ લોઢોએ શ્રી મુમબજ્ઞવાલી પારશણ દીરાંબાજ તે પ્રરાંમજી ધનજીની વીઢવા પાશેથી વગર જમીને ધેકેર એપ્ર કીત વાડીમોનુ વેચાનુ લેવાનુ શાટુ કીધુંછે તે શ્રી બાકાર ફ્રોટ ગીરગાંમમાં પ્રરંગીનાં દેવલની શાંમબેછે—એ ઉપર કરએપ્ર લોપ્ર અથવા લોઢોનો ગીરવી અથવા વારશાની રીતનો દાવો અથવા માંગણ પોચતુ કોએતો તેનાંએને જાણ કરેચજે આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો રાંમચંદર કેરોબાને લુવારચાલીમો તેકેનાં ધેકેરમો અથવા ખરીદદારોને જકેર કરે—મુદત પછી ઢોલનો દાવો ચાલશેનકી—તારીખ ૮ મી મેએ ૧૮૩૪ ❀

TO be Let—A very commodious upper-roomed airy Bungalow, situated on the bank of Baboolah Tank, now in the occupation of AGA MAHOMED RAHIM SHERAZEE, near the House of the late AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY, ready to be entered on first of June next. For particulars, apply to the Office of the late AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY.

Nisbet Lane, 10*th May*, 1834.

TO Let—The following Bungalows at Poonah, vizt:—

One belonging to the Estate of Major A. W. BROWNE.

Do. do. to Sir JOHN FITZGERALD.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 10*th May*, 1834.

TO BE LET—The upper apartments of the House, opposite to St. Thomas's Church. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort.

Bombay, 10*th May*, 1834.

TO be let—A house in Meadow Street, No. 35.

One ditto, at Colaba.

A Stable adjoining the Courier office. Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

FOR SALE,

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The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 20, each No.....	3 0 0
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Bombay, 9*th May* 1834.

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Rampart Row, 10*th May*, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 28*th April*, 1834.

No. 211.—The assembly of annual committees for the inspection of stores in the several arsenals of the presidency, is henceforth dispensed with, and commissaries of ordnance are directed to lay before the quarterly committees assembled for the inspection of stores received from regiments or departments, such of the stores of their several depots, as may have become unserviceable or repairable during the quarter; being held responsible that the stores not presented, are in good and serviceable condition, according to the returns of the arsenal.

Under the preceding arrangements, the 4th paragraph of the general order dated the 10th October last (No 390) is rescinded.

Bombay Castle, 30*th April*, 1834.

No. 211.—Lieutenant Urquhart, brigade major at Poona, is appointed an acting assistant adjutant general, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 1*st May*, 1834.

No. 212.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that officers entrusted with the execution of public works, under the provisions of art. 87 page 107, of the 2nd supplement, to the military regulations, shall make a declaration on honor, agreeably to the following form, on all bills preferred in regard to works executed by contract:

"I do in the most solemn manner declare upon my "honor, that the charges contained as above, are faith-"ful, just and correct; that the whole sum charged "has been bona-fide disbursed exclusively on accouut "of the public service; that the contract is the most "advantageous that could be obtained, and that I have "not either directly or indirectly, in any shape or way "whatever, benefited by the transaction."

Bombay Castle, 2*nd May*, 1834.

No. 213.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the marine department, to appoint John Wright, a compounder, from the 26th ultimo, and to place him at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 5*th May*, 1834.

No. 214.—The following alterations and promotions are made:—

Regiment of Artillery.

Adjustment of rank.

Lieutenant J. N. Rooke, to take rank, *vice* Rowan deceased.—Date of rank, 3rd Oct 1833

2nd lieutenant D. J. Cannon, admitted on the effective strength from the 3rd October 1833, *vice* Rooke promoted.

Lieutenant R. C. Wormald to take rank, *vice* Leslie promoted.—Date of rank 24th Dec. 1833.

2nd lieutenant R. W. Chichester, admitted on the effective strength from the 24th December 1833, *vice* Wormald promoted.

Lieutenant H. L. Brabazon, and 2nd lieutenant E. S. Blake to take rank, *vice* Rowland promoted.—Date of rank 26th Dec. 1833.

Promotion.

2nd Lieutenant H. Giberne to be 1st lieutenant, *vice* Pontardent promoted.—Ditto 7th Feb. 1834.

Senior 2nd lieutenant Edward Welland to rank from the 7th February 1834, *vice* Giberne promoted.

8th regiment native infantry.

Promotion.

Ensign R. W. Horne to be lieutenant, *vice* Keene pensioned on lord Clive's fund.—Date of rank 25th June 1832.

Senior unposted ensign John George Forbes to take rank from the 21st March 1834, and to be posted to the 8th regiment native infantry, *vice* Horne promoted

18th regiment native infantry.

Adjustment of rank.

Lieutenant D. Davidson to take rank, *vice* Curtis deceased.—Date of rank 18th Jan. 1833.

Promotion.

Ensign R. Wallace to be lieutenant, *vice* James promoted.—Ditto 8th July 1833.

Senior unposted ensign A. Macdonald to take rank from the 21st March 1834, and to be posted to the 18th regiment native infantry, *vice* Wallace promoted.

No. 215.—The leave of absence on private affairs, granted to lieutenant J. Pottinger, of the regiment of artillery, by general order dated 12th ultimo, No 187, is extended on the same account until the 31st instant, to enable him to visit the presidency.

No. 216.—The leave of absence to proceed to sea, granted to captain M. C. Decluzeau, of the regiment of artillery, for the benefit of his health, in general order dated the 18th December last, No. 490, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 217.—Conductor J. Ryan of the ordance department, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate to proceed to the sea coast from 1st May to the 31st July next.

No. 218.—Lieutenant R. Warden, deputy commissary of ordnance at Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th instant to the 10th proximo, to visit Mahabuleshwur on private affairs, his duties being performed during his absence by lieutenant T. Cleather of the regiment of artillery.

No. 219.—Ensign C. D. Mylne, of the 6th regiment native infantry, is confirmed in the appointment of quarter master and interpreter in the Hindoostanee language to that regiment, from the 9th ultimo, *vice* Mant proceeded to Europe.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle 3rd May, 1834.

Mr. John Williams, joint judge and session judge of Poona, received charge of that office on the 29th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 5*th May*, 1834.

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Leggett, register of the courts of sudder dewanee and sudder fouzdaree adawlut, leave to proceed to Mahabuleshwur and Poona for one month, under section XIV of the absentee regulation

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gover in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 5*th May*, 1834.

Mr. M. Larkin, assistant to the collector in Khandesh, is permitted to accompany the collector on his revenue tour in the districts.

Bombay Castle, 7*th May*, 1834.

Mr. H. Hebbert, to be assistant to the principal collector of Poona.

Mr. A. Spens, to be fourth assistant to the principal collector in the Southern Marhatta country.

Mr. G. J. Blane, to be third assistant to the principal collector in the Southern Mahratta country.

Mr. A. A. N. Campbell, assistant to the collector in Candeish, is allowed leave of absence for 8 days to proceed to Surat on urgent private affairs, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Mr. A. Elphinston, first assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for one month to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 7*th May*, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the commissions of the officers of the Indian navy, whose promotions in consequence of the retirement of captain Ross, were announced in the government gazette of the 24th ultimo, shall bear date the 26th of April 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Roberts, first assistant master attendant, leave of absence for twenty days, to visit the Mahabuleshwur Hills, on urgent private affairs.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm Mr. S. Roote in the situation of pilot in the master attendant's department

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit acting lieutenant Jardine, of the Indian navy, to proceed to the Mahabuleshwur Hills on sick certificate, with leave of absence for one month,

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

DURPUN.

We heard, a few days ago, that fires had occurred in several villages in the Deccan, under circumstances which had spread considerable alarm amongst the villagers; but we had little doubt that they were the effect of accident, until the receipt of the letter from our correspondent A Traveller, published in this day's paper, on whose accuracy we can rely. From the facts therein detailed, we lament to observe that the burnings in question are too certainly the result of design, and the work of incendiaries, while the systematic manner in which the work of destruction has been carried on by them, leaves not a doubt of a confederacy instigated by some diabolical purpose. Their audacity on detection, in producing *Jahirnamehs*, purporting to be issued by Govt. & the Rajah of Sattarah, and authorizing their acts, is not more remarkable and surprizing than the extraordinary credulity of the Ryots, and even the village authorities, who could for a moment be deceived by such palpable forgeries, and who, it appears, were deterred from inflicting summary punishment on the wanton destroyers of their property, and even from detaining them in custody by an apprehension of the vengeance of the Sirkar, if the incendiary should be injujured. The dismay caused by these burnings is represented as so great, that to the south of the Neera, where they have been most frequent, particularly in the Soopa Purgunnah of the Nuggur Collectorate, the people dare not rest at night, and are afraid of allowing a stranger to come into the village. This is a state of things to which it behoves the local European authorities to adopt the most energetic measures to put an end as speedily as possible, and we feel confident they will do so. We shall, therefore, content ourselves at present with observing that, while the apprehension and punishment of the perpetrators of the acts of incendiarism are objects which call for the strenuous exertions of those officers, the necessity of *preventive measures* should not, in the mean while, be overlooked, especially if there be—as we think there is—reason to believe that the burnings are the result of a conspiracy of evil-disposed persons, and the actual incendiaries are merely mercenary instruments employed in executing their wicked purposes. Wretches who would enter into the designs, and for hire become the tools, of such persons, the latter could at all times procure, to supply the palace of such as might be seized, and to carry on the work of destruction, unless arrangements be made, calculated at once to guard against their operations, and to render incendiarism a business fraught with difficulty as well as danger. One of the first steps that should be taken for this purpose, ought to be the issuing of a Proclamation in the name of Government, directing the villagers to seize and keep, alive or dead, the incendiaries, and all persons aiding and abetting them; and the dismissal of those village officers who have displayed such gross stupidity, and unfitness for their charge, as to admit the validity of the forged documents produced by the authors of the burnings who had been apprehended by the villagers and to set at large those individuals whom it was so obviously their duty to secure, and transmit to superior authority.

BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,—From the editorial remarks contained in last Tuesday's Courier you seem to have forgotten that the Laudable Society has published certain regulations relating to its management; and that the question is not whether I am acquainted with the nature of Assurance Societies in general, but whether I understand the nature of this particular one. I suppose, however, that those Regulatiens were published for the information and guidance of those who might wish to hold shares in the Society, and yet it must be obvious that they cannot answer this purpose if a discretionary power is vested in the Directors. The regulations, for instance, expressly declare that every person who furnishes a certain affidavit and certificate and pays a certain premium shall be allowed to hold a share in the society. This appears conclusive enough, but no! admission still depends on the will and pleasure of the Directors. Whether such an inconsistency exists in other assurance societies I am not aware, but its absurdity is self-evident. Because many persons who apply for admission (and I am in this predicament) must be personally unknown to the Directors, in which case on what grounds can they form their decision? All that is before them is the affidavit and certificate, and from them alone can they derive any knowledge of the person applying, without having even the means of ascertaining whether those papers are correct or otherwise.

From the rates, also, of premium having been calculated to the utmost extent of human life, it must be concluded that age alone is no objection to admission. The only doubtful risk, therefore, is the state of health of the applicant. But, whatever may happen in England the producing a false certificate of health in this country is a circumstance that can never occur. For the applicant must be either known or not known to the Directors, in the first of which cases no man would be so imprudent as to give a wrong account of his state of health, and in the latter, if an incorrect description of it has been given, it must soon be discovered, and then the policy of assurance immediately lapses. If, however, the rates of premium have been duly calculated, and if it be impossible that a false certificate of health can be imposed on the Directors it must necessarily follow that it is a matter of no consequence who the persons are that are admitted to hold shares in the society, since it incurs no risk by their admission. The more, therefore, that the subject is considered the more evident it will appear that it is both unnecessary and absurd to vest the Directors with the discretionary power of accepting or rejecting applications for that purpose.

In the present instance it is fortunate for the Directors that they have been spared the necessity of assigning a reason for the rejection of my application, as their decision so obviously rests on no grounds whatever. Because, as the number of shares which one individual is allowed to hold is limited by the Regulations I suppose the Directors cannot object to his holding that number. The only cause that could warrant such a rejection is the state of health of the applicant. But this does not apply to my case as the Direcors might have very easily ascertained. No conceivable cause, therefore, appears for their decision, but, as it has been productive of inconvenience to me, I have thought it might be as well if I published these observations in order to prevent other persons from suffering similar inconvenience; and to make it generally known that a compliance with the conditions specified in the regulations of the Bombay Laudable Society is not sufficient for obtaining admission into it, as the acceptance of the application is left at the option of the Directors.

I remain, &c.
Q.

Bombay, 8*th May*, 1834.

ROBBERY.

On the night of Tuesday last, the tents of the Staff of the Commander of the Forces, were entered by Thieves, and robbed of property to a very considerable amount, consisting chiefly of military appointments and wearing apparel.

When property of such bulk and weight as that stolen on the night in question, can be abstracted from the *body* of a Tent, with lights burning at the time, and carried off under the immediate eye of the sentinel, no person can go to sleep in safety.

No doubt can exist from the dew on the grass, and some small articles dropped by the way, as to where the thieves entered the compound and returned with their Booty, bulky to a degree. The Compound walks had been opened in a very scientific manner. A few paces from the front corner, very contiguous to a Police station, and on the very line of range, where, inside a military sentinel walks, and from whence, the thief had to pass the whole breadth of the Compound to the Tent robbed, with a load of bulk and weight quite asmuch, if not more, than one man could carry.

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EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	133	134
First five per cent. Loan. ●		
No. 320, *a* 1st class	109	11
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class	108	100
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class	108	109
Second five per cent Loan	107	111
Third five per cent. Loan	101	111
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	105	107½
Bills on Madras 30 days	101	103
Bills at 6 months sight	1 | 10	1 | 10
Spanish dollars per 100	220	
Sovereigns each	11½	

HIGH WATER TABLE.—10TH. MAY, 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN
Saturday	0 19	0 37
Sunday	0 54	1 12
Monday	1 32	1 52
Tuesday	2 13	2 35
Wednesday	3 01	3 28
Thursday	3 59	4 31
Friday	5 10	5 49

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Long, Adjt. 22nd Regt. N. I, from Poona.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. B. R. Annesley, 15th Regt. N. I., from Madras.
Capt Patterson, Nizam's Service, from Kunhur.
Capt Maclean, 8th Regt. N. I., from Madras.
Ensing C D. Mylne, 6th Regt N. I., from Bhewndy.
Lieut. J. Pottinger, Artillery, from Nuggur.
Capt. Le Messurier, 14th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Urquhart, D. A. A. G, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. A. Hawkins, 8th Regt. N. I., to Broach.
Lieut. J. Russell, 11th R gt. N. I., to Cambay,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Wynburgh, Cape of Good Hope, on the 22nd of January, the Lady of Captain E. Willoughby, Assistant Qr. Mr. General of the Army, of a daughter.

DEATH.

In the Fort, on the 7th. inst., Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Mr. Sub Conductor Trenn, Commissariat Department, aged 1 year.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

May 6th—Schooner Hellas, A. Scanlan, Master, from Liverpool, 24th December, 1834

Passenger.—Mr. W. Babington.

" 7th—The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Shannon, Lieut G. T Carless, Commanding, from Rutnagherry, 3nd May, 1834.

" 9th—Ship Gipsey, Robert Highat, Master, from Liverpool, 22nd December, 1833

Passenger.—Miss Maria Jeffreson.

DEPARTURES.

" 6th—Portuguese Brig Santa Anna, J. F. de Oliveira, Master, to Demaun.

" 7th—Arab Ship Nassereth Shaw, James Pierse, Master, to Calcutta.

" 8th—Barque Ann, J. M. Budwell, Master, to Calcutta.

" Do.—American Barque Active, Joseph H. Millet, Master, to Salem.

" Do.—The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Cyrene, Mr. H. Hewitt, Midshipman, in charge, to the Persian Gulph.

" 9th—The Hon'ble Company's Brig Henry Meriton, R. Jump, Esq., Commander, to Calcutta.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP—Magicienne,
HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.
H. C. Schooner Shannon.
DITTO, STEAMER, Hugh Lindsay
DITTO, FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora
FREE TRADERS,—Hind, Clyde, Gipsey, and Schooner Hellas.
COUNTRY VESSELS—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, Francis Warden, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Asia Felix, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Allalivie, Edmonstone, Pascoa, Earl of Clare, Runsord Pursaud, Hannah, and Isabella,
BRAZILIAN.—Minzance.
PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza, San Francisco de Paula, Setta de Marco, Cæsar, Cassadore, Esperanca, and Aurelia
THE IMAUM'S.—Caroline.
ARAB.—Farel Kurim, Ahmoody, Futtay Nesser, Futtay Salam, Fattel Rahimon, and Shahool Hamud.
AMERICAN BARQUE,—Active.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 10 MAY, 1834.

The *Hellas* and *Gipsey* have arrived since our last from Liverpool, the former the 24th and the latter the 13th of December. By these vessels we have received our regular files of London papers, from which extracts will be found below.

The late overland despatches forwarded to the Governor General, according to letters from the Neelgherries, do not afford much news in addition to what we have already published. Lord William Bentinck, it appears by them, has been appointed Governor of Bengal without a Council. His lordship, therefore, besides his duties as Governor General and Commander in Chief, will have the entire management of the largest Presidency in India on his hands—a circumstance which, we should imagine, must lead as far as that presidency is concerned, to much of the responsibility of government being thrown upon the secretaries, and thus introduce a change to a certain extent in the form of the government itself. For it is impossible to suppose that a single individual can attend to the immense mass of business which must now devolve on Lord Bentinck.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, it appears, also, by the despatches, has been appointed to succeed to the Governor Generalship in the event of a vacancy occurring before the appointment of an individual to that office from home. In the mean time he is to take charge of the government of Agra as we have already stated.

Mr. Ross is to be in Council with Mr. Blunt and Col. Morrison; the latter taking his seat in consequence of Mr. Martin's absence, having been appointed to it only provisionally. These arrangements it seems, however, are not to be acted on until the arrival of Lord Bentinck in Calcutta, which is expected to take place early in June.

The despatches to his Lordship are understood to contain nothing regarding the Law Commission, the final appointment to which has probably, therefore, been reserved until the arrival of Mr. Macaulay in the country. That the gentlemen, however, whose names we have mentioned as having been selected for it, are actually appointed, we do not entertain the slightest doubt.

We are indebted to our correspondent Q. for another letter on the Bombay Laudable Society which we publish in to-day's paper. As the subject to which it relates is not of general interest we shall be brief in our remarks on it.—Q observes that we "seem to have forgotten that the Laudable Society has published certain regulations relating to its management," and that these regulations "expressly declare that every "person who furnishes a certain affidavit and cer-"tificate, and pays a certain premium, shall be allowed "to hold shares in the society." But our correspondent, while charging us with having overlooked the regulations in question, must surely have read them very negligently himself to make such an assertion as he has done. He positively states that certain conditions being complied with, the applicant *shall be allowed to hold a share in the society:* and upon this founds his charge against the Directors. But what is the real state of the case? We beg to refer him to the regulations themselves;—in the 16th clause he will find the following:—

"All applications for admission accompanied by the above prescribed forms of certificate and affidavit which may be transmitted to the Secretaries, shall be submitted by them to the directors for their decision. And the directors shall in all instances be at full liberty *to reject* any such application without assigning any reason to the applicant for so doing."

After this it is hardly necessary for us to say any thing further. The clause it must be observed is quite conclusive. So far from containing any thing that could warrant the strong assertion Q has made, it expresses in the clearest possible manner the very reverse. We were not aware of this when we previously noticed the subject, or should have mentioned it at once, and thus avoided the controversy which has taken place. But we concluded nevertheless that something of the kind was the case, as the rules of the Laudable Society were formed upon those of similar societies at home, where it is found not only advisable but absolutely necessary to vest a discretionary power in the Directors to protect the interests of such institutions from the great risks to which they would otherwise be exposed.

MADRAS.

We understand important changes are about to be made in the Government of Mysore.—Mr. Casamaijor left the Hills the other day to meet the Rajah of Mysore at Nunjingode, to propose to His Highness the advantage of giving up a portion of his country in the lieu of the Subsidy of about 13 lacks of Cautery Pagodas ceded by the treaty of 1799. The Subsidy was 7 lacks of Star Pagodas—fifty thousand for Pensions and 4 lacks for the Silledars. The portion is the lion's share, two-thirds—or the Fouzdaries of Bangalore, Chittledroog and Nuggur. On the return of Mr. C. it was in circulation that the Rajah in his interview made some strong objections to the gererous propositions of the Governor General. The revenue under the Commissioners has been 19 and 17 lacks of Pagodas annually, whereas it was 24 lacks when under the control of the Rajah; but the calculation was to be taken according to the collection of the commission, whereby the Government gets so many more dirty acres. Mr. Casamaijor was said to be going to Travancore and Colonel Morrison to be Chief Commissioner and Resident at Mysore; but such arrangements, if hitherto in contemplation, will be knocked on the head by Colonel Morrison's appointment to the Supreme Council of India. The Residency however is not to be on its former footing, economy there as elsewhere being the order of the day.—*Madras Herald, April 26.*

Every account we receive from the late seat of War is more and more expressive of utter astonishment at the want of determination shewn by the Coorg Rajah, in his early submission to our arms, considering the amazing advantages he possessed, not simply for holding out a brief space against us, but to have withstood and probably successfully repulsed, even the strong force we sent against him—had he displayed throughout the resolution and bravery of his Chiefs, we should possibly have had no Rajah to ercort to Vellore or to any other place of honorable retirement for refractory Nuwaubs. It has been a dear bought and bloody campaign; and the lowest computation, of our loss is *five* Officers killed, *ten* wounded, and not less than *four hundred* Europeans and Natives killed and wounded. This denotes the arduous struggle our troops have had to encounter, and the early close of the campaign reflects the highest lustre upon the distinguished Officer who commanded its operations.

Letters state that a recommendation from Colonel Lindesay that the 39th King's should remain in the Coorg Country, had been approved of by the Governor General—the 4th, 20th, 31st and 40th are also to remain, and another regiment besides to be named—the 9th, 32d and 36th are still there. The Rajah was to leave Muddekerry on the 21st with an essort of the 35th, 48th, a detachment of the King's 55th, and a squadron of the 7th and 8th, Cavalry under Captain Wallace. On his departure a further search would be made for treasure—about three and a half lacs had already been found at Nackenaud. In the Arsenal arms of all descriptions were found, and in all stages of preparation—Guns, Carriages Muskets and Matchlocks, Bows and Arrows innumerable—the Rajah must also have intended to raise a body of Cavalry, as there were three hundred splendidly made jackets with helmets, belts, pouches, &c., complete: so that, had the war been delayed till after the monsoon, he would have been better prepared to meet our invading force, even though his own resources would have been somewhat diminished by his mercenaries. We still hear the climate highly spoken of,—a Thermometer at noon generally not above 77; and the views of the Country are most magnificent. A decent specimen of Coorg manufacture had been found in the Gun Kurreem Khan was armed with—it will be remembered that this man was found shot on the second day of the attack of Colonel Steuart's Column in the Stockade—the Gun has the Coorg arms, and we are told the workmanship would not disgrace Manton's shop. In the skirmishing the Coorg Medal was found upon the breasts of many that were killed. The suicide of the Dewan is ascribed, in an account before us, to the knowledge of the capture of some of his women by Captain Roberts' party.—*Ibid.*

DELHI.

Since our last, no European news has been received from any quarter, and the Indian Journals contain little of interest. We are credibly informed that Shah Shooja has at length quitted Shikarpoor and advanced with every chance of success against Candahar.—*Delhi Gazette, April 23.*

Private accounts received from the Punjaub state that Runjeet Sing is very far from being recovered, but that on the contrary he is in a very precarious state, the affection of his liver still continuing, and his strength being completely prostrated. Doctor Murray remains in attendance on him. When lately moving to Umritsur, he was unable to travel more than a coss or two a day, and it was found necessary to have small bunglows or Kotis as they are termed, erected for the occasion at every stage on the road. From this it would seem that His Highness is in a state of very great debility indeed—What the particular object of this visit to Umritsur is, does not appear to be exactly understood, but those who ought to know say it is superstition which leads His Highness to desire to be near the Holy *Coond*, "the nectar pond" at his last moments. It is added that he does not expect to recover, and that he has not much reason to expect it.

In the same accounts it is mentioned, that the army is here and there growing discontented, and report has it that four or five hundred of the disciplined troops have deserted and joined Shah Shooja. I may be expected that this example will be followed by the Mohomedans.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

"Many fortuitous circumstances have concurred to give to Russia a casual supremacy in the north, which has led to an exaggerated notion of her strength. At the close of the war in 1814, Russia, under the Emperor Alexander, having long played with the national enthusiasm of the Poles, successfully repulsed the French invasion, and led on the popular feelings of the continent against the tyrannous usurpations of Buonaparte. She was then as popular as she was strong. But affairs have since changed greatly: England, and France in despite of her Bourbons, soon assumed the lead on the liberal side; and Russia, too proud to follow in their steps, gladly threw her whole weight into the opposite scale, and concocted an alliance, which, in derision, yet bears the name of Holy. This eminently served the real purposes of her ambition. It placed her at the head of a party to which her Government naturally belonged, and the late popular triumphs in France and other parts have greatly contributed to the advancement of her pretensions. She herself, sheltered in snow and ignorance, laughs at the bugbear fear of a native House of Commons; but she knows full well how to play off that fear upon the Courts of Vienna and Berlin. By raising a hue and cry against the progress of liberal opinions, she plunges them into all the depths of Frankfort decrees, and the honours of a war against printers' devils, professors, and universities. This conduct places them more or less at variance with their own subjects, and with the powerful Governments of England and France. It also propels or drifts them to the side of Russia, who thus dexterously maintains a constant and confidential influence in their councils, and increases that leaning towards her for alliance and support which dates from the first partition of Poland. She diverts their attention from the stealthy steps with which she is foreclosing their dominions: or, what is perhaps more effectual, she puts to silence their remonstrances. Were not the interests of humanity at stake, we might smile at the ingenuity with which she manœuvres this stalking-horse of liberalism before the beguiled eyes of her credulous neighbours. Would they listen to us, we might be tempted to whisper in their ears that there is less danger in this dreaded liberality than in the encroaching intimacy of their despotic neighbour, who, by the extension of her territories, gradually tightens the coil she has formed around not the least vulnerable part of their dominions. They would probably scorn our suggestions, and retort upon ourselves and upon France the patience with which we have borne the tone of authority which this remote and least interested Power has assumed in the negotiations of the south; while she has haughtily precluded us from any interference with her infractions of the treaty of Vienna in the north, they might point to Constantinople, and ask us where was the influence which England once possesssed with her, so styled, ancient ally? In reply, we would tell them, that this country fully appreciates the blessing of peace, and of her own high station in Europe, and that therefore she entertains a wise repugnance to committing the happiness of millions to the tender mercies of the sword. For the integrity of her own dominions she does not entertain the shadow of a shade of fear; neither has she any base or foolish thought of purchasing peace at the price of submission, which never yet insured it. Therefore, whenever Russia shall make it appear that the faith of treaties, or the honour and independence of the country, are compromised by an acquiescence in her arrogant pretensions, from that hour she will be made to feel the power of Britain even to the very core of her huge empire.

"These are lofty words; but none are more capable of estimating their truth and value than the present rulers of Russia. They are well aware of the weakness of their own state, and of the dignified forbearance which has been maintained by this country. They know that their empire is an unwieldy mass, utterly unfit far long-continued and distant wars. They know the extreme difficulty with which they scarcely overcame the feeble resistance of the Turks in 1828 and 1829; they have not forgotten their defeats in Poland. Even their armies, which are countless upon paper, are not so difficult to be numbered on the field: they are spread over an immense surface, and, except the guards, are ill paid and ill disposed. Her commissariat and medical departments are scarcely better appointed than those of the Turks. Even so late as her last campaign, when Mr. Slade visited the Russian quarters after the peace of Adrianople, he met droves of conscripts with marks printed on their bodies, and so dragged up in chains to reinforce this victorious army. Such gentle precautions prove at once the strong disposition to desertion prevalent in her troops, and the reluctance to the military service reigning even amongst her serfs; and no wonder, for the privations and miseries which this writer describes the men and officers as enduring, are such as would make the hardest heart recoil. Of the 40,000 Russians who reached Adrianople in August, 12,000 lay dead in November, and of the 8,000 who were left in the hospitals there, not more than 1,500 quitted them alive. Mr. Slade adds, —"Horrible to relate, they died of absolute want. In that severe winter, when the streets of Adrianople were deep in snow, those poor fellows lay on the floors of the vast wooden barracks, without beds or bedding, though the bazaars could have furnished enough for 20,000 men. On some days they had not fires to cook their soup, while the icy gales from the Euxine sung through the crevices of their hospital. It is said that the Emperor shed tears on hearing of the distresses of his brave and victorious army. He had better have sent them roubles. Their diseases partly arose from the water they drank; spirits and wine were dirt cheap at Adrianople, and not yet even a drop was served out to them.' (vol. ii. p. 13.) On visiting the Russian quarters beyond the Balkan, he found one division of 15,000 men actually without a single medical attendant;* while hundreds were daily disappearing under the combined influence of cold, famine, overfatigue, and exposure to an unwholesome climate. An average of not less than 50,000 men die annually in the Russian army, without counting those who fall by the casualties of war. The term of servitude is for 25 years, and no soldier can rise from the ranks, while all are subject to corporal punishment at the unquestioned order of every officer. Rigorous discipline, and an entire concealment of whatever occurs in other stations, indeed in other divisions of the same army, prevent the frequent mutinies from gaining too high a head; but such circumstances render the keeping together of a large force for any length of time extremely perilous.* *

"At all events, let her no longer be permitted to play off the Belgian question upon the patience of Europe. It has served her purposes long enough. Under its shelter she subdued Poland. But the hour of transitory weakness is past, and our Ministers may reap the recompense of the wise patience with which they have conducted our foreign relations. France and England have both happily gone through their reforms; they are united in power, policy, and mutual esteem; they carry with them [illegible] portion of the moral power [illegible] a very large [illegible] share of its physical force. The keys of mighty events are in their hands. Possessing this commanding strength, it behoves them to use it with temperance certainly, but with firmness also. Authority, as well as other things, can make herself wings and flee away. She remains longest with those who best know how to use her. At present she is with the liberal side of the world and it would seem that by the use of a firm tone, the aggressions and intrigues of the opposite party may be checked, and war most effectually averted by looking it steadily in the face.

"The late rapid successes in Portugal have uncovered the skirts of certain intrigues of the Holy Alliance, which would fain have upheld Don Miguel, the child of its dotage, but which, happily thwarted there now seek, while they prolong the agony of that distracted country, to prepare a bitter cup for her neighbour, Spain. Respect silences the indignation we might express at finding British names of honour mixed up with the dirty correspondence which has been exposed to the derision of the public. We will therefore pass it over, and leave to those concerned the humiliating task of reconciling their votes and speeches in Parliament with their practices in secret.

"The prompt recognition of Donna Maria has been a wise and just measure, which may save Spain from the gulf that yawns beneath her. But more yet remains to be done: it is essential that the tone and interference of Russia should be abated; she is the head and front of the absolute party, and with her it becomes us therefore to deal. Now is the time, when Italy, Germany, and Poland are in a state which counsels prudence to those who would wish to continue to rule them. Let, then, the signal of the ascendency of a liberal policy be hoisted in Turkey, where it has been most endangered. Let the protecting intervention of Russia be withdrawn from the shores of the Bosphorus as verily in deed as in word. Let her not be permitted to forestall the rest of Europe, and to make a province of Turkey by the specious wording of a treaty; but let the advantages of commerce and of navigation, which she would apropriate to herself, be thrown open to the world at large; and let the liberal reforms which the Sultan Mahmoud has commenced, find agents more fit to carry them into effect than the Emperor Nicholas.

"But if Russia be obstinately proud, and resolve to make a stand at Constantinople, then a vigorous application of force may prevent a prolonged and general war. We have already pointed out the methods by which she and her Turkish

* The brother of General Montresor, the Commanding officer, with whom Mr. Slade aresided, was wasting from the effects of an Adrianople fever, and the only relief which could be obtained for him consisted in his visiter taking notes of the symptoms of the disease, in order to submit them to the surgeon of the Blonde at Pera. (Vol. ii., p. 83.)"

ally may be coerced, and we have small doubt that the damming up the Baltic and the Black Sea with our fleets, the destruction of her navy, and the annihilation of her commerce, which would be the easy and not expensive result of one campaign, would bring her to reason; and the more so, as the first shot fired in the contest would signalize the restoration of the kingdom of Poland.

"These are harsh courses, to which, as we have before said, we have no wish that Russia should compel us to resort. We prefer seeing Turkey, and Egypt, and Greece march peaceably, and side by side, on the road to social amendment. —*Times, Nov.* 12.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

In calling attention last week to the comparative cost of the British, French, and Prussian armies, we mentioned that our statement of the number and cost of the latter was taken from an article in the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, on a recent publication of the Marquis DE CHAMBRAY. We have since been favoured with a sight of the Marquis's pamphlet, in the original French. It furnishes some details of the organization of the Prussian military establishment, with which probably few persons in England, not of the military profession, are acquainted; and which seem to possess considerable interest at a time when every man of reflection is anxious to ascertain how far reductions may be made in our annual expenditure without injury to the public service. We shall not be suspected of a wish to advocate the conversion of our fair England into "one great guardhouse," as ALFIERI called Prussia; our object is merely to prove, by the example of that country, that a numerous and well-disciplined army is not *necessarily* so enormously expensive as our own.

We proceed to extract some passages, translated, from the work of M. DE CHAMBRAY.

"Prussia is divided into military provinces, each of which is obliged to supply recruits to a certain number of regiments, which are habitually garrisoned there, and always have their depots there. *Every Prussian is called into service at twenty years of age.* One portion of the levies serves to supply the skeletons *(cadres)* of the active army; the other is classed in the Landwehr of the first *ban*, of which I shall speak presently. The recruits who are placed in the active army do duty for three years; the soldiers are then sent to their homes, till they are twenty-five, and form the war reserve; they may be recalled to their colours should the Government deem it necessary; at twenty-five they are released from active service, and are incorporated in the Landwehr of the first *ban*.

"The non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who, after having served in the active army for the three years fixed by the law, wish to continue in it, are inlisted for six years; if they subsequently contract a second engagement, they are allowed higher pay, and have the certainty of obtaining, in the end, a civil employment.

"In order to mitigate, among the higher and more opulent classes, the obligation which the law imposes on every Prussian to serve in person, as a common soldier, and to render it compatible with the possibility of following their studies and entering into other professions than the military, the Government authorize voluntary engagements, on certain conditions.

"Young men who are desirous of following the military career, may inlist at the age of seventeen years in the corps which they select, if they can prove that they have in the Gymnasium proceeded as far as the second class, or if they undergo an examination, which certifies that they possess that degree of instruction. Six months afterwards, they may go through the examination required to be made an Ensign;* and it is from these Ensigns that the Sub-Lieutenants are selected. Those, on the contrary, who are not willing to enter into the army, obtain permission to inlist on the condition of clothing and equipping themselves at their own expense; but not until they have undergone an examination certifying that they have passed through the first course of instruction requisite; they are only bound to serve for one year, during which they may continue to follow their studies, but must attend the military exercises. After the year is expired, they obtain leave of absence for two years; after which, they are classed in the Landwehr of the first *ban*.

"The Landwehr of the first *ban* is a reserve, in which none receive pay except a portion of the skeletons. The battalions and squadrons are called out, for exercise, at two different periods; in the spring for eight days, and in the autumn for three weeks. At thirty years of age, the Prussians cease, to form part of the Landwehr of the first *ban*, in order to be classed in that of the second *ban*, up to the age of thirty-nine. In this second reserve, no one receives pay; and there are no assemblages for exercise; it is only destined, in the event of war, to do the duty of the interior; and is not expected to meet the enemy, unless the country be in danger. A part of the Prussian troops is lodged in barracks, the rest are billeted on the inhabitants."

From this extract it appears, that in Prussia every male inhabitant is more or less a soldier. The same rule obtains to a certain extent in the United States of America, where every White citizen is enrolled in the Militia: and distinctions created by money and birth are disregarded—every one being compelled to serve in the ranks before he can hold a commission. The strict examination which officers undergo in the Prussian army, previously to being intrusted with the command of their fellow-soldiers, contrasts strongly with our system of the purchase of commissions and promotions.

"In time of peace, no person receives a commission in the Prussian army, who does not undergo an examination before a commission of superior military examination, presided by a general officer. The candidates must be pupils of the first class from the schools of Cadets and of Ensigns; both of whom have reached the first step after after an examination. Every soldier, non-commissioned officer, or volunteer, who choses may present himself for examination, for an Ensigncy, provided he engages himself to serve for a term exceeding that prescribed by the law.

"After their examination before the superior military commission, the Ensigns are neither declared fit for discharging the duties of Sub-Lieutenant or adjourned to a fixed period, in order to pass through a second examination,

"When there is a vacant Sub-Lieutenantcy in a regiment, the Colonel proposes to the King the oldest of the Ensigns who has been declared qualified for the post; and whose nomination generally takes place, unless there are objections to him on the score of misconduct, or on the part of the officers of the regiment who are also consulted on the occasion.

"*Seniority regulates promotion among the officers, from the rank of Sub-Lieutenant up to that of Major inclusive.* Above that, the nomination rests with the King. But in the artillery a Sub-Lieutenant must go through another examination before he can be made a Captain; and in the Engineers, the same is required in passing from a Captaincy of the second class to a Captaincy of the first class.

"Such of the Sub-Lieutenants and Lieutenants of more than three years' standing as have distinguished themselves in the drawing up of memoirs are selected to attend the courses of a General School of War established at Berlin. Part of these officers enter subsequently into the topographical offices; and from thence into the General Staff of the army; the others return to their regiments, but are from that time regarded as qualified for being attached to the Staff; and eventually their attendance at the General School of War must be of great service to them, as it is regarded as a ground of preference in nominations to the higher commands of the army.

"Among the civil employments which military men are qualified to fill, the whole of some of these employments, and a large proportion of others, are expressly reserved for them; but they must have served for a certain number of years to entitle them. These employments are distributed, according to their importance, among the officers, and the soldiers. The State has, in consequence of this arrangement, *but a small number of retiring pensions to give, which is a great saving to it;* but there are also some other advantages resulting from it.

"The prospect of obtaining these employments retains under their colours many of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who would have been lost, when they were scarcely formed; it gives a consistency to the military career, it attaches the army to the Government by fresh ties; and it establishes a sort of confraternity between the military and civil services, instead of a spirit of jealousy and rivalry,

"The officers of the Landwehr are in a great degree composed of officers of the army who have retired from the service, usually in order to attend to their own private affairs, and who are almost all of them landowners in the district from which the battalion in which they are serving is recruited. In case there is not a sufficient number of officers of this class, the employment of Sub-Lieutenant is given to non-commissioned officers or soldiers of the Landwehr, who had previously served as volunteers in the army; but they must undergo an examination, be accepted by the corps of officers, and there must be no unfavourable reports against them from the Londrath (the Councillor of the Province), who is consulted. Promotion goes by seniority."

The favourable results of this system are thus summed up by the Marquis.

"The Prussian military institutions have the incontestable merit of procuring a numerous army, always disposable, and which is kept up at a very small expense—as not one half of it receives pay, as two-thirds of it are not assembled more than a few weeks in the year, and as few retiring pensions are granted. The Prussian army has excellent skeletons, a most important matter; the officers are attached to the public welfare by the social portion of the families from which they are taken,—for the examination which they must pass through in order to obtain a commission, is an easy condition of fortune; it follows also that the Prussian officers are generally, from their education, on a level with the first classes of society, in which their rank places them; a circumstance which is of no consequence in a military view, but politically quite the reverse."

Our author observes very justly, that the Prussian system has not been yet put to any severe trial. The country has been engaged in no war since its establishment; and it remains to be proved how far it will enable her to resist foreign invasion, or act with vigour on the offensive. In the meanwhile, however, there can be no question, that the plan of making promotion depend upon merit and fitness for office, is infinitely preferable to one which confers posts of honour and profit upon those whose influence at Court or in Parliament forms their main qualification. Then again, as we noted last week, the Prussian army is kept up at a much less expense than ours. The Marquis states, that out of the 300,000 men of which it is said to be composed, scarcely one half receives pay; but, supposing that the proportion was only one third, still it would equal the British army in numbers, while its cost is less than one half. This is a fact which cannot be too constantly in the recollection of our Representative, when the Army Estimates next come under discussion.

* The rank of an Ensign is between that of Sergeant; Major and Sergeant; there is one in every company.

DINNER AT DUNDEE TO SIR H. PARNELL.

On Friday last, a Dinner, numerously and respectably attended, was given to SIR HENRY PARNELL by his Constituents in Dundee. Provost Kay filled the Chair to the satisfaction of all present.

After several speeches had been made SIR HENRY rose, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheering. Silence being restored, he said:—

"Provost and Gentlemen,—I feel extreme difficulty in finding language sufficiently strong to express the obligation I feel for the kind and enthusiastic manner you have drunk the toast just given. I have also to thank you for the reception you have given me by an invitation to this dinner, on a renewal of my visit to Dundee. And when on this occasion, I bring to my recollection the manner in which you called upon me to come forward on the last vacancy, I feel a debt of gratitude to you, which is beyond my power of expression to do justice to. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, the more I become acquainted with every thing connected with Dundee, the more pride do I feel at the situation I occupy as your Representative. (Cheers.) The high rank which Dundee holds as a great commercial and manufacturing town—the great extent of its commerce, and the intelligence and activity with which every thing connected with its trade is carried on—cannot but reflect high honour on the individual selected to represent its interests in Parliament. (Great cheering.) But I feel that on this occasion it is not only my duty to thank you for the favours you have conferred on me; but, having come amongst you after a laborious Session, it is right that I should give you an account of my conduct as your Representative in Parliament. (Cheers.) It is the duty of every Member readily and willingly to stand before his constituents to tell what he has done, as well as to bear what they have to say in approval or condemnation of his conduct. I am happy in the opportunity I enjoy of meeting you at present, and shall now proceed to give you an account of the course I have pursued. (Cheers.) First, with regard to his Majesty's Ministers. I thought it was proper to place confidence in them, as possessing every disposition to conduct the business of the country on liberal principles, after having carried Reform in Parliament. I therefore went on the principle of giving them a general support; but I reserved the right of differing from them when I thought proper, and of maintaining those principles I have always advocated with that courage, consistency, and firmness, which became your Representative. (Great cheering.) But, although I gave them a general support, you will find that I voted against several of their measures. I am aware that Ministers had great difficulties to encounter; but, in my opinion, and in the opinion of many others well able to judge, had Ministers acted with more courage, they would have managed matters with more success, and with greater satisfaction to themselves and advantage to the public. (Cheers.) I think they gave way too much to the apprehension of opposition in the House of Lords. I think they should have looked to the House of Lords as possessing a power which would not be submitted to in this country. (Immense cheering.) If they had felt that the people would never suffer themselves to be governed by the House of Lords, they might in the end have secured the passing of their measures by the support of public opinion; and they might have brought the House of Lords to give way to what was the prevailing wish of the country. (Rapturous applause.) But I wish to explain to the electors of Dundee, that when a Member of Parliament takes the course I have taken, of giving a general support to Ministers, he places himself disadvantageously in the view of his constituents. They calculate what he is doing from what appears in the journals, as having been said; and, when a Member speaks seldom, they are apt to think that he is less efficient than they wish him, without reflecting that the fact of a Member giving a general support to Ministers, necessarily in some degree silences him,—because, if always on his legs, he would impede the progress of public measures, and be serving the cause of the most violent opposers of Government. From this circumstance, I have spoken less often than I used to do, when regularly, as formerly opposed to Government. This explanation is necessary, to account to you for not having spoken so often in the House as might have been expected. But when circumstances required it, I always appeared in my place, and spoke and voted in the way which I thought best for the country. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, before I had the honour of representing you in Parliament, part of the Session had passed away—the question as to the Irish Coercion Bill had been carried, and the Budget had been agreed to. I certainly do still think, as I stated to you on a former occasion, that the Government made a great mistake in regard to Ireland, in passing so strong a measure as the Coercion Bill; and the more I have looked into the question, the more convinced I feel, that had the suggestions I made as Chairman of a Committee in 1832, appointed to inquire into the state of Ireland, been attended to, they would have found means specified much more likely to tranquillise, and ultimately to lead to a permanent settlement of the difficulties connected with that country. With regard to the Irish Church Bill, I consider it a very valuable measure. The abolition of no less than ten Bishoprics was certainly a large step towards Church Reform; but I consider that the concession made to the House of Lords, in regard to the 147th clause, was extremely objectionable, as altering, in a great measure, the efficiency of the measure. I voted against the alteration of the 147th clause, the object of which was to declare that the surplus revenues of the Church might be applied to temporal purposes. (Cheers.) As the case of Ireland is one of great interest, I will make an observation as to tithes, because Ireland will never be in a settled condition till this point is settled. But, unfortunately the attempt to settle this question has been postponed, and nothing like a large and extensive measure has been entered upon with the view of settling this difficult and engrossing question. In 1831, the subject was proposed in the King's Speech; in 1832, Committees were appointed, and a Bill to collect and secure the arrears of tithes, under which several thousand prosecutions took place at an expense of £50,000, and with the result of receiving £12,000! (Cheers and laughter.) The session of 1833 passed without the subject being adverted to, till, towards the close, we were called upon to vote one million as a loan to the Irish clergy, to make up in the meantime, for the bygone arrears of tithes. (Cheers.) On that occasion, there was nothing like security for payment of the loan, and accordingly I voted against the granting of it. (Continued cheers.) The first question of importance which occurred after I had taken my seat, was the question as to the currency, brought forward by Mr. Attwood. I entirely disapproved of Mr. Attwood's views on the currency question, and accordingly spoke and voted against him; and I am glad to think that the alterations suggested by him were not adopted; but, at the same time, I thought that Government went too far in opposing all inquiry as to the state of the nation; and, in my speech on that occasion I advised Government to have Committees of Inquiry. I was happy to see that next day Lord Althorp adopted my suggestion and proposed the Committees which have done so much good, and dispelled many of the apprehensions which existed as to our future prosperity. With regard to the army estimates. I felt that I could not agree to them as proposed and printed; and, in consequence of that being my opinion, the matter was submitted to a Committee,—a measure which I agreed to, in preference to supporting the estimates in the House, believing that it would end in making some considerable reductions. Here, however, I have been disappointed—a majority of the Committee not being disposed to manage matters with sufficient economy. There was a considerable division of opinion in the Committee, and on several question I was in the minority, so that I am not responsible for its report. (Cheers.) In regard to this Committee, I wish to explain a point brought under public notice by the Lord Advocate, in his speech delivered lately in Edinburgh. He has brought me forward as an authority for the vote he gave when the question of sinecures was submitted to Parliament by Mr. Hume. This was certainly very ingenious on his part; but there never was any thing more inapplicable in his case than any thing I have said or done about these sinecures. (Hear.) The occasion of Mr. Hume bringing forward his motion was in consequence of Government having filled up two vacant sinecure governorships, and he called upon the House to declare that similar vacancies should not again be filled up. The general question as to governorships, alluded to by the Lord Advocate, was referred to the Committee on army appointments, and their report went to express an opinion that such governorships, when vacant, were not to be filled up. The Committee stated, however, that military officers who now filled those situations in consequence of valuable services, should not be dispossessed of them. This is the only part of the report which the Lord Advocate alluded to: but this in no degree goes to justify the opposition which Government made to Mr. Hume's motion. (Great cheering.) On the subject of military establishments, the question arose as to the number of men which should be kept up. I proposed a reduction of ten thousand men, and I specified the manner in which this could be accomplished,—namely, by not filling up the vacancies which occurred by death or otherwise. It is calculated that, in the course of a year, eleven thousand of our army are reduced by casualties; and from this cause alone the reduction I proposed would be accomplished, assisted, as it it might be, by accepting of discharges. In this way, the dead weight of pensions would be avoided. (Cheers.) Mr. Hume proposed a reduction of twenty thousand men; but as every soldier is entitled by act of Parliament to have a pension, such an extensive and immediate reduction would have entailed a charge of from £200,000 to £300,000 a-year for pensions. I accordingly opposed Mr. Hume on this occasion, because the same reduction might have been brought about by my plan, without increasing the dead weight. (Cheers.) The next great question which arose was, I think, that of Colonial slavery. Everybody must rejoice at the removal of such a stain on the national character as that of Colonial slavery, but I cannot help thinking that we have not got so much as we ought to have got for the twenty millions given by Government to the planters. If the matter had been conducted with more consideration, greater advantages would have been got. Everybody knows how much we suffer from the existence of the West India monopoly,—that while South America admits freely your linens, you are prevented from taking South American produce in payment, and as cargoes for the return freight. This is one of the inconveniencies of the monopoly. An agent of one of the West India islands told me, when the proposal was to lend fifteen millions, that, if Government would give twenty millions, they might have the monopoly in to the bargain. I think it therefore a misfortune that so great a sum should have been paid, without securing at the same time some great commercial advantage. (Cheers.) On the public expenditure, the Government have certainly a claim of credit on the country for having accomplished considerable reductions. But if the items are examined, it will be found that no reduction in that part alluded to by the Provost has been made. The military establishments of the country are as high as ever. In my opinion, there is much room for reduction; and, if the Representatives do their duty, they will not allow the next session to pass without causing these reductions to be made. (Great cheering.) On the subject of taxation, I beg leave to state, that seeing in certain parts of the country so much done to compel reduction of particular taxes, it is necessary to inquire where reductions can be made in the expenditure, so as to admit of such taxes being repealed. I am sure nobody would like to see the national credit endangered, the dividends unpaid, or provision wanting for necessary expenses; but, if there be means of reducing taxes, the question is, what are the taxes which should be reduced, so that the interests of the country may be best promoted by such reduction. No one will deny that

those taxes should be reduced first, which interfere with the productions of industry, in the shape of taxes on raw material, thus diminishing the remuneration of labour, and cramping the enterprise of science and experience. There are taxes which operate directly against the extension of our manufactures; and, from my connection with the Commission presently going on relative to the excise laws, I have seen the injurious consequences of such taxes in reference to the manufacture of paper, soap, and glass, which I am quite convinced operate materially against the interests of the country. It is not so much for increasing the cost, but it is the check which is given to improvement which is to be complained of. We see that when a manufacture, is free, it improves and extends, thus furnishing a conclusive reason for the necessity which exists for repealing, in the first place, all taxes on raw material and on manufactures. (Cheers.) When the question of the corn laws was brought forward, I voted on that occasion against the Government. I stated then what I stated to you when I had last the honour of addressing you; and I voted for a motion to get quit of the existing system of restrictions. I am quite confident that nothing satisfactory can be stated to justify the continuance of the present system. As matters stand, nobody is benefited but the landlord; and all the arguments brought forward in defence, such as employment of labourers, the enabling of farmers to pay their rents, and so forth, are all sophisms, without the least foundation in truth. It by no means follows that a fixed duty on corn would diminish the demand for labourers; where a demand for manufactures exists, there is ample employment for labour. And as to the farmer, he is merely a capitalist. The only difference betwixt him and a manufacturer is, that the farmer is connected with the soil, and the other perhaps with a mill. The farmer is just as well off with a moderate price, when his rent is in the same proportion. On the question relative to the Septennial Act, I voted in the minority for a repeal of it. As to the Ballot, I voted for its adoption in cases of election. (Cheers.) I trust, that having given these explanations, you will see that I have done all I undertook to do when I had the honour of being returned your Representative. (Great cheering.) I have now to call your attention to a subject more immediately interesting to you—the Scottish Borough Reform Act, and I wish to explain the course I acted when it was under discussion. I considered it a most important act of reform; and, although it had many defects, it nevertheless went far to abolish the evills of the old system, and consequently was not to be refused. I beg to say, that when the question was proposed to give the right of voting to £5 householders, I had no objection to vote for it, being anxious on every occasion for an extension of the franchise; but just before the division took place, the House not being very full, it was easy to see how the question would go; and it was clearly ascertained that a difference of not more than one or two could be on either side, and I understood from authority, that if the £5 clause was carried, that Ministers would have withdrawn the measure altogether. Under the circumstances, I thought it was better to take it than to risk the measure, and I accordingly voted against the £5 clause. (Cheers.) The majority was only one; and, had I voted differently, you would not have had the advantage you now enjoy. (Great cheering.) On every occasion I look to consequences, keeping abstract principles in view at the same time; and I think by doing this I better discharge my duty. (Cheers.) I omitted to state, in reference to the Bank question, that it appeared to me most unjustifiable to renew the monopoly, and doubly so when the conduct of the Bank all along was considered. (Cheers.) The operation of the monopoly has been most injurious to the interests of trade, and much of the confusion which has prevailed from time to time is to be traced to its misdeeds. I therefore opposed the renewal, but without success. (Great cheering.) I beg to return you my most sincere thanks for the honour done me, and for your many marks of favour while addressing you. I shall only say that I trust, I shall fulfil the prophecy of my friend the Provost, that I shall continue to act up to the principles which have brought me to your notice, and met your approbation." Sir Henry sat down amidst loud and continued cheering.

It is with regret that we suppress the excellent speeches of Bailie Symon and Mr. Christie, but our columns can admit of no more.—*Glasgow Argus, Nov.* 21.

REGISTERS OF FLEET MARRIAGES.

The state of our marriage law antecedent to the act of 1753 (26 George II., c. 33), and the infamous system of legal prostitution which that act extinguished, are sufficiently notorious. From the novels of Fielding and Smollett, and the scarcely more faithful details given in the periodical publications of the day, we become tolerably familiar with the doings of the Fleet and King's Bench parsons, hackney and sham, with their tavern-chapels, where the clocks never went beyond the canonical hour; where contracts of convenience might be made and unmade in a trice, and where children could be legitimated at half an hour's notice, for a few shillings, without troubling Parliament about the matter: all these things are pretty well known. Few persons, however, are acquainted with the fact that registers (such as they are) of these marriages exist; that a large collection, purchased by Government, are deposited in the registry of the Consistory Court of London, and some still remain in private hands. Mr. John Southerden Burn, to whom the public are already indebted for a curious history of parish registers has directed his researches into this devious path of reading, and from an examination of these extraordinary documents, as well as the parsons "pocket-books," as they were termed, and from a variety of historical and antiquarian records, has compiled an amusing as well as useful little work comprising the history of Fleet marriages, the parsons and marriage-house-keepers, and of the May-fair, Mint, and Savoy chapels, with extracts from the registers.

The earliest Fleet register in the London Registry is dated in 1674; but there is evidence of a Fleet marriage in 1613, amongst the Lansdowne manuscripts. With a single exception all the Fleet registers commence about the period of the order of the ecclesiastical commissioners against clandestine marriages, in 1686, which checked the celebration of such marriages at Duke's-place and Trinity Minories, when it was taken up by certain real and pretended clergymen in and about the prisons, not, however, on account of any real privilege or exemption attaching to these prisons, but because the parsons, being generally prisoners, had nothing to lose by ecclesiastical proceedings against them.

The *Grub-street Journal* of January, 1735, contains a description of the manner in which persons were sometimes married in spite of themselves, "by a set of drunken swearing parsons, with their myrmidons, that wear black coats, and pretend to be clerks, and registers to the Fleet, and who ply about Ludgate-hill, pulling and forcing people to some peddling ale-house or brandy-shop to be married, even on a Sunday, stopping them as they go to church, and almost tearing their clothes off their backs."

The indecency of these practices, and the facility they afforded for accomplishing forced and fraudulent marriages, were not the only evils attending the state of the law. Marriages could be antedated, without limit, on payment of a fee, or not entered at all. Parties could be married without declaring their names. It was a common practice for women to *hire* temporary husbands at the Fleet, in order that they might be able to plead *converture* to an action for debt, or to produce a certificate in case of their being *enceinte*. These hired husbands were provided by the parson for 5s. each; sometimes they were *women*. The hopeful condition of the brides was often so apparent to the parson (when not a *blind* parson, or not too drunk to see it) that he noted the fact in his entry. For example:—"After marr: I perceived it to be a *hired job*. He a thin-jaw'd mean-looking fellow, Irish or Scotch; she *gravida* and very gent." Procrastination was sometimes carried too far. A case is mentioned (p. 61) in which the bride was delivered during the ceremony, leaving the legitimacy of the child a very nice question. It appears, moreover, that for half-a-guinea a marriage might be registered and certified that never took place at all, even in form!

The marriage at the Fleet, of the Hon. Henry Fox, son of the first Lord Holland, to the daughter of the Duke of Richmond, in 1744, and the increase of these irregular practices, led to the introduction of the Marriage Act, which, strange to say, passed with great difficulty, and which Blackstone, with an obliquity of judgement not unfrequent with common lawyers, seems to condemn, as an, "innovation upon our ancient law and constitution." Mr. Burn has given a very particular account of this important enactment.

The intervel between the passing of the bill and its coming into operation afforded a rich final harvest to the parsons of the Fleet and May-fair. At the Fleet, it appears, from one register-book alone, that on the 25th of March, 1754, the day previous to the act taking effect, there were no less than 217 marriages. Clandestine marriages continued, however, at the Savoy till 1756, when the transportation of a minister and his curate, under the act, put an effectual stop to them.

The surviving registers may probably supply some valuable evidence as to marriages not recorded in the regular registries, and Mr. Burn has published the names of a variety of parties (some people of rank) who found it convenient for some reason. to avail themselves of the services of the Fleet parsons.—*Times, Nov.* 16.

HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS.

(From an article so entitled in *Fraser's Magazine.*)

COOKS.—Sometimes the situations of cook and house-steward are combined. Cooks in large families have great opportunities of making money, but the paymaster-general of the household (be the office vested in whose hands it may) is the only one who makes any money of consideration in a short time; although every subordinate in the establishment, according to the opportunities afforded them, are all engaged in laying on overcharges, or in cheatry of some kind, from the stableman, with his brushes, combs, sponges, and oil, to the great paymaster of whom I have been treating.

"In this genteel family, plainly we find
"A little epitome of human kind;
"Where down to the beggar, up to the great man,
"Each gentleman cheats you no more than he can
"Sing tantara, rogues all."

However the cook may be situated as regards the payment of his own bills, he will contrive to make many profits out of the kitchen. It is impossible to estimate accurately the precise quantity of any commodity consumed in a kitchen where expensive cookery is going on. Condiments of all kinds are demanded, and supplied in double proportion to the actual consumption: sauces, curry-powder, bottles of cayenne, &c., besides wines which are never used, are all little pickings, and convertible into money, through their connexion with those who were formerly servants, and now keep public-houses, or are embarked in other trades. The butcher and the cook are sworn friends, and manage matters pretty well together. In one instance a man-cook, who has always been employed in large metropolitan families of consequence, having himself a wife and ten children, never yet paid one farthing for butcher's meat, although he has a daily supply sent direct to his own house from the butcher: that is to say, the cook's wife or servant orders every day such meat as she chooses, or wants for her family table. This is done by the cook and butcher incorporating the cook's bill for his own week's meat into the account of his master, distributing it through the general bill, a joint or two a day as circumstances permit them. Sometimes this cannot be done in a month—the family may be out of town, or have but little company, &c.; the arrangement is then deferred until an opportunity offers itself: in the end, however, the cook's bill is all absorbed by his master's, and at the same time liquidated, and from the same purse too. The cook generally calculates that he can, with the butcher's help, make his master pay for 3lb. or 3½lb. per head per day, for all the family; whilst 1¾lb, on an average, would be a liberal allowance for butcher's meat, considering the varieties of other edible commodities which go to a great man's table. On every article the cook buys he lays a profit, and demands a bill to be made out for an extra quantity, which surplus charge he pockets.

At the house of a certain great political Earl, whose station occasions him to reside in Westminster, as all his predecessors have done before him there is a French cook, and also a French pastry-cook; the cook uses charcoal for his stoves, and it is ordered from a man in the neighbourhood, who a few days since took in his bill for seven sacks at 8*s.* per sack; when the cook desired him to go back and make a fresh bill for eight sacks instead of seven, and to charge such a price as would enable him (the charcoal-man) to allow the cook a shilling profit on each sack, besides the one overcharged. The Frenchman's orders were given openly and peremptorily, which shows how generally the practice is carried on, and how regardless they are of its being known among the other servants. This fact the charcoal-man is ready and willing to attest, as he has already mentioned the circumstance to several persons. I, however, hereby inform Monsieur, and all others whom it may concern, that he that day, in his conduct with the charcoal-man at Westminster, committed a felony for which he is now liable to be transported for 14 years. The overcharge of one sack is an act of embezzlement of the price paid for it. Is it not extraordinary that our legislators should so rigidly enact and enforce laws against the half-starving poor man who commits an offence, and over the delinquents in their own families, whom they pay well for their services? It would seem as if every act done in a great man's house was venial, but that of all deeds committed out of them account must be rendered; it is a sinistrous policy to make these distinctions in society. The reformers of a nation are not more than other men released from their domestic and individual duties; the are bound to reform their own establishments, and are conservatives of the virtue of their own houses, as well as that of the public at large. I know not whether I have made myself sufficiently understood as to the family this transaction occurred in, and shall only add that the anecdote is founded on fact, and can be established beyond controversy, should it meet the eye of the illustrious individual at the head of (his) affairs.

It may be asked, how these things are to be avoided? A gentleman cannot weigh his own meat, or count his bottles of wine when they are brought into his cellar, or when they come out of it Besides, were it possible to obtain a *maître d'hôtel* of honesty to superintend the concerns of a large family, there would be a combination of all the other servants against him; and with the phalanx of a whole suite of servants determined to plunder, he would not stand much better chance than the principal himself. Nothing but a law against the practice, rendering it penal on the part of the tradesmen and servants to connive for the gain of one penny out of their employer's pocket, can stem the torrent of the evil. In a small family, if an honest man or woman can be found, they are great prizes, as they can cast a superintending eye over the whole establishment, and effect great comfort, combined with economy. But such domestics now-a-days ars "like angels' visits, few and far between."

One nobleman, Lord S——, says, there is not such an animal in nature as an honest servant. He is immensely rich, and, being resolved to remain so, he keeps every thing under his own lock and key, and with the eyes of Argus or that of a lynx, watches every movement of his household. When in lodgings in town (his lordship keeps no town house), like a prudent man, he has wine in by the dozen or half-dozen. On his departure for the country, he carefully locks up any remanets in his own trunk, to be transmitted to his depôt at the country mansion-house; when at home, he every evening at dusk causes the park-gates, and every outer door of the house, to be locked, and the keys brought into his own custody, that no stanger may visit the servants without his knowledge. The estate abounds with game, much of which is sent to town during the season, every basket of which he himself sees packed and securely fastened; and—but it is unnecessary to add more traits of caution exhibited by this nobleman; enough has already been said to prove that he is, being a man of fortune, an extraordinry instance of prudence and penetration. These things are not imparted to the world invidiously; no, the object is to inform the said nobleman, and others interested in the conduct of servants, that, if all could be told them, Lord S——h, notwithstanding all his vigilance, is not one whit better off than his compeers, as regards the depredations of the servants. His lordship is but one, who has drilled himself into habits of economy, opposed to a number brought up from infancy in dishonest habits; he cannot, therefore, against such opponents be but worsted in the conflict, particularly as the household make his lordship's prudence an excuse for combining to plunder him, and of informing the new servants, under the many changes which take place, how they may do the same.

Cooks make a great profit of glaze,—that is, the essence for gelatine of meat, procured by the process of drawing, in a close vessel over a fire, after the manner of braising meat; when properly prepared, it is a substance not unlike caoutchouc, being nearly of the same consistence, although not, as that is, elastic: it is useful in all familes for gravies and soups, and will keep for an almost indefinite length of time. Under the pretext of preparing this article for the use of the xamily, extra supplies of meat are ordered from the butcher to make it in greater quantities than needed. Ten pounds weight of this nutritious substance is not unfrequently brought from one kitchen in a day to be sold, through the cook's agents, at 6*s.* per pound. The regular price at the Italian warehouses is from 10*s.* to 12*s.* per pound,

Ladies' maids have much the same routine of business to perform for their ladies as valets have for their gentlemen, to obtain gifts of dresses, &c.; but the opportunities for positive robbery are not so many as among the latter, and, generally speaking, they are now the most virtuous and honest class of servants, a large portion of them coming from tradesmen's families of respectability. The following anecdote, the particulars of which occurred about 18 months since, tells more against the tradesman than the lady's maid. A lady of rank was about to be married to a gentleman of fortune. Certain tradesmen, who are always on the look-out for business, knowing that the maid had a more than ordinary influence and control over her lady's mind, applied to her to be recommended, first to the lady, and through her to the gentleman whom she intended to marry, as persons fit to be employed to furnish their house. It happened also that the maid also was about to be married to a master baker: the tradesmen therefore proposed, that if she (the maid) could obtain them the order for her mistress's furniture they together would furnish her intended husband's house gratis. And this they actually did, at a cost of upwords of 400*l.* being probably equal to an allowance of 6 or 7 per cent. on the order they obtained through the maid's influence.

THE BOUDOIR OF THE FEMALE LEADER OF TON.

By a curious consistency, either of good luck or of bad taste, every thing, animate and inanimate, in the boudoir of the Duchess of Harrowgate, was in perfect keeping. All was equally sophisticated, perverted, and unnatural and the owner herself accorded well with the bower which she had provided for her hours of London idleness. that is to say, for the whole period of her residence in the metropolis. * * * * * It was her Grace's fancy to doat upon frights; to find pleasure in the unpleasant, elegance in the inelegant, and to surround herself with the representation of subjects from which, had they been real, she would have turned away with terror and disgust. Her necklace was formed of scarabæi, or Egyptian beetles; at her breast she wore a crocodile brooch in her hair a gorgon; her bracelets were of twisted serpents; and other articles of jewellery were fashioned into the likeness of the most revolting reptiles. In the ornamental chain of her chiffoniere might be seen a whole zodiac of monsters, comprising dragons of every pattern, tun-bellied bonzes and faquirs, squatted idols of hideous aspect, and other congenial evidences of the diabolical taste that pervades the celestial empire. With these, the sprawling figures and nondescripts of a Japan screen were in frightful brotherhood; and even the few cabinet pictures that hung above this unattractive collection might, in some respects, be said to accord with it; for they were of the Dutch school, and, although they represented human beings, the subjects chosen were always mean and ignoble, and sometimes disgusting; so that they were offensive, even in that which constituted their sole merit—their fidelity.

Art had equally triumphed over, or rather distorted, nature, in the flowers dispersed about the boudoir in vases supported upon brackets. All were rare exotics, and most of them, by grafting and other processes, had been made to assume uncongenial colours, or new combinations of form, that destroyed the consistency of their appearance: while their unhealthy aspect, combined with their faint and sickly odours, rather saddened than cheered the bower wherein they were imprisoned. This melancholy impression was increased by the plaintive note of a Java bird, which, instead of being exhilarated by the sight of one of its native flowers, beside which it was incarcerated in a little gilt cage, only seemed to bemoan its fate with a more doleful cooing.

On the zebra-wood table, amid a profusion of jewels, baubles, and trinkets, of all sorts, were lying various books, scattered about with a careful negligence, and all betraying that second childhood of literature, where they are valued rather for their rich bindings and exquisite engravings than for the letter-dress. They consisted chiefly of Annuals, a class more looked over for its plates, and more overlooked for its literary matter, than any that ever professed to address itself to the understanding as well as to the eye. Among them were two or three of the pseudo-fashionable novels, whose authors, substituting personality, and scandal for plot, character, and incident, sought a transient popularity, which, even when it was obtained, was equally discreditable to its bestowers and its receivers.

At the foot of the table panted a corpulent pet pug, pronounced by many an enraptured peeress to be a perfect love of a fright, and abundantly justifying, by his ugliness, the latter appellation. Pampered into ill health and ill humour, the wretched little creature expressed, by constant wheezing, snapping, and snarling, a sense of cruel kindness that had fondled it into its present unnatural state. It was by no means out of keeping with its mistress; upon whom indolence, luxury, and innoccupation had produced nearly similar effects. From their being so rarely called into use, her bodily and mental faculties, as we have already intimated, had become sluggish and obtuse; indulgence of all sorts increased the evil, and sickness supervened, bringing its invariable concomitants, peevishness and ennui. As she reclined in an easy chair, receiving into her listless ear the liquid, fairy-like tinklings of a musical snuffbox, with which she occasionally sought to beguile the tedium of existence, surrounded with every thing that could steep the senses in voluptuousness, dressed with an ornate splendour that scorned considerations of expense, the hues of her amber drapery softened by the mild light that blushed through the sweeping folds of the rose coloured curtains, the air faint with the odour of tuberroses, and other exotics and her eye resting with a languid indifference upon jewels and rarities, for which all the elements and every quarter of the earth had been ransacked, the Duchess, together with the accompaniments of her boudoir, presented a specimen of refinement and luxury, pushed to an excess that completely defeats its own object, and converts the enjoyment which it seeks to condense and sublimize, into satiety, sickness, and dejection.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA

Is an important and interesting work in every point of view; important in its subject matter, interesting in its execution. Many will call it original; many peculiar; some will consider it crotchety. But few who once open the volumes will lay them down

without reading; and no one, who is competent to form an opinion upon the matters of which they treat, but will have new ideas suggested, and new views opened up, even from a partial perusal.

The nature of the work is not accurately stated in the title page. Some comparison is indeed drawn between the social, economical and political conditions of England and America, in several important particulars; but its primary object is to investigate the diseases in the social state of England, to point out their symptons, and to discover their remedies. With this purpose, the author takes an extensive view of our existing condition. He describes the enormous amount of our fixed wealth; the wonderful perfection to which all the arts that minister to the comfort, convenience, or luxury of man have been carried; the excellence of our agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; and the vastness and extent of those public works, such as roads and canals, which are at once a cause and a consequence of immense riches. From general or national splendour, he proceeds to individual poverty, or rather to the distress of classes. Amidst wealth which is without example or parallel, the great bulk of the people are in a state of destitution or absolute want. The larger portion of the middle classes are in a condition of *uneasiness*, arising from the low rate of profits. It is only the *spending class*—the possessors of very large capitals of fixed incomes—who are in a state of prosperity. Economists may point to tabular statements of increasing imports and exports; unscientific observers may look around them on new roads, fresh towns, and rising factories; but if the field for employment only increases in an equal degree, and population advances at an equal or a greater rate, then wages and profits must remain as before. The destitution of the labourers, the distress of the artisans, the uneasiness of the middle classes, will continue; and we shall ever be liable to have so artificial a state of society as ours dissolved by the sudden outbreaking of immense masses of wretched and reckless men.

At present in England there is an element of danger peculiar to the times The spread of education has pretty well destroyed the respect to rank and authority which formerly prevailed amongst the lower orders. The breaking up of the "Glorious Constitution of 1688" has rendered the middle classes opposed or indifferent to the higher, and no longer disposed to join—even if the junction would be of any use—in a crusade for Church and King and Constitution. The Three Days of Paris—the forcible passing of the Reform Bill—have shown the bulk of the people that their power is irresistible if they choose to exercise it; and there is every probability that the restleness of misery will drive them ere long into a demand for universal suffrage; a claim which may be fatal if refused, by precipitating violence; and which would be equally fatal if granted, by the measures which brutalized ignorance would force on its representatives.

This is the author's view of our social condition. What is the cure? *To enlarge the field for the employment of capital and labour*—to enlarge it to such an extent that there shall be *no* risk of capital and population increasing in a ratio almost as great as the field of production itself. By thus permanently raising wages and profits, society will be restored to a state of ease; time will be afforded to prepare for that political change—a much more popular government—to which we are drifting; and an age of *true* glory may open upon us, whose effects shall not be confined to England, but shall eventually spread over the world. But how is this field to be created? By the abolition of the Corn-laws; the extension of our Commerce in the Eastern world; and lastly, by a definite and comprehensive plan of Colonization. The first would give us a larger supply of food in return for our manufactures; the second would give us luxuries for our manufactures, which we could exchange for more food when the existing corn-growing countries should be glutted with our goods; the last would unable us immediately to relieve ourselves of our surplus population, and to raise up new nations of customers, furnishing at once a continual outlet for our finished manufactures. and an inexhaustible supply of raw produce cheaper than it has ever yet been raised.

Such is a meagre outline of the work as regards England. No more description, however, can convey a true idea of its contents The workmanship excels the material. Important as are the views which the author takes, they are less remarkable than the vigour, force, and vivacity with which he impresses them, and the power with which he makes old things appear new, or places familiar and accustomed matters in a light so striking as to suggest considerations which never before presented themselves. We will take an example from the opening chapter or note.

THE WEALTH OF ENGLAND COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

An American citizen visits the continent of Europe, and, on his way home, passes some time in England. Here he finds the roads in every direction far better than any he has seen before, and he sees more of them on a given space than in France or America. The cross-roads are kept in far better order than those of any other country. By the side of nearly all the great roads, he sees, for the first time, a well-kept footpath. In many places, the footpaths across fields are as dry, and smooth, and trim, as walks in pleasure-gardens. All the carriages on the roads are stronger and lighter, more useful and sightly than those to which he is accustomed; and the vast number of those carriages strikes him with astonishment. The strength and beauty of the horses, the quality and neatness of their harness, and the very whips with which they are driven, excite his wonder. The uncommon speed with which he travels raises his spirits and incliness him to look favourably at every thing. The mansions are palaces, the farm-houses mansions, the merest village of cottages has an air of peculiar comfort; whilst the number of those mansions, farm houses, and villages, gives to the country the appearance of a scattered town. But then the towns; many of them are extensive the houses in them are so well built, the shops have such a display of rich goods, the streets are so well paved and contain so large a proportion of good houses; these towns are so full of well-dressed people that each of them might be taken for a city. Even the smallest towns appear like sections of a wealthy capital; and the number of towns, large and small is so great that, together with the great number of good houses by the road-side out of town, one seems to be travelling all day through one street. This the foreigner imagines, must be the most populous road in England; there must be something peculiar in this part of the country which attracts rich people. By no means. He is told that so long as fourteen years ago, the length of the paved streets and turnpike-roads of England and Wales was about twenty thousand miles; and he soon learns that nearly all the great roads show marks of wealth like those which he has so much admired. He therefore supposes, that the wealth of the country must bear a very large proportion to that of the Metropolis; but on this point he is undeceived on reaching London. Here the crowd is so great, the objects which attract his attention are so many and so different, that, for a while, he is bewildered and incapable of arranging his thoughts so as to draw conclusions from what he sees. At length he begins to observe methodically, and to compare his observations with those which he has made in other great cities. Until now, he has conceived New York or Paris to be the place in which the greatest amount of wealth was enjoyed by a given number of people; but he is now convinced that the inhabitants of London obtain a greater quantity of things necessary, useful, or agreeable to man, than the inhabitants of any other city in the world. The quantity of flour and meat consumed, in poportion to the people, he finds not much greater in London than in Paris, and even less then in New York, where the working classes live better than in London; so also the proportion of looking glasses he knows to be greater in Paris, and the proportion of rum drank to be greater in New York, than in London; but he cannot doubt that, on the whole, more good things are enjoyed in London, by a given number of people, than any where else out of En land. It is not in his power, indeed, to compare the quantities or values of all necessary, useful or agreeable things enjoyed in London, with the quantities or values of such things used in other great cities, but he is convinced of the superior wealth of London, by the same mode of observation which has satisfied him that the people of New York drink more rum, and the people of Paris own more looking-glasses, than the people of London. In London, one meets with every thing the immediate produce of agriculture; such as meat, bread, sugar, and tea, of the very finest quality. Of manufactured objects used in London, scarce one can be mentioned which is not brought to greater perfection than similar objects used in other capital cities, whilst the variety of such objects is yet more striking. The fittings and furniture of a third-rate house in London are of a better quality than those of a palace in France or Germany: the doors and windows answer their purpose better; the chairs are stronger, lighter, and more convenient to sit upon; the tables, if not more useful, are far more beautiful; the glass is more transparent, the knives cut better, the fastenings of all sorts, the corkscrew and the toasting-fork, are better suited to their purpose, and composed of superior materials. In every London house, excepting those of the poorest order, one finds many useful and agreeable objects, which are either scarce or unknown in Paris, New York, and Vienna. The inhabitants of London pay, it has been reckoned, about 5,000*l*, a year,—being the fourth of 200,000 *l*, which the nation pays,—for what? for blacking advertisements—that is, for the facility of choosing between different kinds of blacking. The number of kinds of horses used in London, though very striking to a foreiguer, is less remarkable than the forethought, pains, and skill, required for making each variety—the Lincolnshire dray horse, for example, the Cleveland coach-horse, the high-bred nag, the cob, and the trotting hackney—so obviously distinct from all the others. The variety of carriages, whether for business or pleasure, and the fitness of each sort for its peculiar purpose,—whether that purpose be determined by the weather, by the fortune of him who owns the carriage, or the business of him who owns the carriage, or the business of him who uses it,—are equally deserving of admiration. At night, when other great cities are in darkness, all London is brilliantly illuminated; nay, the beautiful gas lights extend for some miles into the country in all directions. The pavements of London—But the list of examples might be continued through a volume. Still the foreigner is less surprised at the quantity, variety, and perfection, of useful and agreeable objects used in London, than at the great proportion of the people who enjoy in abundance the most perfect of those objects, That the houses of the high aristocracy should be large, fine, and richly furnished, is nothing strange; but the houses in many quarters which the arristocracy despise, are as large, fine, and well-furnished as those of the more aristocratic quarters. The best houses, for instance, in Bloomsbury, Finsbury, and Lambeth, and in such villages or suburbs as Highgate, Horusey Tottenham, Hackney, Peckham, and Clapham, though a lord would disdain to live in one of them, are as large, fine, and well-furnished, as those of Mayfair, or of such aristocratic villages as Roehampton and Wimbledon. The shops, too, in many of those "low" quarters, though stocked for the supply of persons engaged in some industrious pursuit, are as full and as rich as those of Bond Street or Regent Street. The number of carriages also, kept for pleasure in those despised quarters, greatly exceeds the number of such carriages kept by the high aristocracy in and about London. In the quantity and quality of good things which he uses, in his own dress and that of his family, in his table, furniture, and books, or in whatever mode of expense he may prefer, a prosperous lawyer or merchant is not far behind the richest duke; and the number of rich people in London who pursue an industrious career is very much greater than the number of rich lords. But it would be improper to measure the wealth of a society by the enjoyments of its richest members alone. Dividing the inhabitants of London and Paris into the same number of ranks with respect to the consumption of wealth, every London rank enjoys more good things than its corresponding Parisian rank. A second-rate merchant, in London, spends at least twice as much as a second-rate Parisian merchant; a third-rate London advocate spends, perhaps, three times as much as a first rate Parisian advocate; a fourth-rate London attorney spends six times as much as a second-rate Parisian notary; a physician in London, a surgeon, a dentist, a tradesman of whatever description, a servant, from the butler to the scullion, a mechanic in whatever line, a porter or a common labourer, spends more, and in most cases a great deal more than one of a corresponding rank in the Parisian scale. But this is not all. In London there are more first-rate merchants, lawyers, and tradesmen, *in proportion* to second-rate ones: more second-rate ones in proportion to third-rate ones; and so on all down the scale. In a word, turn which way you will, London abounds with proofs of its enormous wealth.

Thus the foreigner is apt to fall into another error—to imagine that a very large proportion of the wealth of England is collected in London, He is undeceived again, by visiting some great provincial towns of different descriptions, such as Bath, Liverpool, and Leeds. Each of these resembles a large section of the Metropolis; Bath being like Marylebone, Leeds like manufacturing Southwark, and Liverpool like the commercial Tower Hamlets. In point of size and general character, Liverpool bears some resemblance to Bordeaux or New York, and Leeds to Lyons; but in America there is no town like Leeds, nor, either in America or France, any town like Bath. England abounds with such towns as Bath—mere pleasure towns, they may be called—such as Leamington, Hastings, Margate, Cheltenham. and Brighton with more of the same kind, though of smaller extent,—such as Tonbridge Wells, Worthing, Harrowgate, Aberystwith, Southend, Lowestoft, and Sidmouth. Of towns like Leeds, while in the United States there is not one and in France but few, there is in England a number without end,—such as Macclesfield, Sheffield, Nottingham, Coventry, Birmingham, and Manchester. Of towns like Liverpool, though there be several in the United States, there are many more in the United Kingdom; while neither in the United States nor in France are there any towns of a mixed character, like Norwich and Glasgow. Again, neither in France nor in the United States are there any great provincial capitals like Edinburgh and Dublin. But after all, that for which, in respect to towns, England is most distinguished—even more so than for the number and size of her pleasure towns—is the vast number and great size of her smaller provincial capitals, which are neither seaports nor the seats of manufactures,—such as York, Canterbury, Gloucester, Exeter, Shrewsbury, Reading, Colchester, and Bury St. Edmund's And now, further, let the wealth of an English town whatsoever be compared with that of a town of the same character in any other country. With a single, and no doubt, very important exception, England has greatly the advantage. In the United States, every labourer, not being a slave, obtains more and better food, more and better clothes, as well as better lodging, than a labourer of equal skill in England. Without any further exception, the inhabitants of English provincial towns enjoy a greater quantity and variety of good things, approach nearer to the inhabitants of the capital in respect to the consumption of wealth, than people of a similar rank in the provincial towns of other countries. A merchant of Liverpool or Bristol, a manufacturer of Birmingham or Leeds, be he first, second, or third-rate, indulges in expenses for his house, his table, the education of his children and the amusement of his family, which to think of only, would frighten a Bordeaux merchant or Lyons manufacturer of the same rank. What a French provincial doctor spends in a year, would not keep an English provincial doctor in equal practice for three months. Country attornies in England get and spend, on the average, ten times as much as French country attorneys. Common tradesmen in all English country towns, bakers, butchers, cheesemongers, and linendrapers, as well as mechanics, such as carpenters builders and glaziers, live much better than a similar class of people in Paris; they have more rooms to live in; their rooms are better furnished: they, their wives, and children, are better dressed; they find it more easy to obtain comforts and indulge in luxuries. Surely there are fifty country towns in England which contain a good inn, that is, a comfortable innkeeper, for one French country town that contains a passable inn, held by a man who does not live so expensively as the keepers of most English alehouses. That English town is reckoned poor in which there are not some shops that would be considered good in the best quarter of London; and there are hundreds of towns in England in which you can purchase almost every thing that is commonly for sale in London. The number of bookseller's shops in the provincial towns of England and the stocks which they contain, present a striking contrast with the number and stocks of French booksellers' shops out of Paris. In the number and quality of horses and carriages kept for pleasure, English country towns surpass, very far indeed, French country towns of equal magnitude. Every town in England that at all bears the character of the capital of a district, possesses a circulating library, such as would be called good in Paris or New York; while most of such towns, as well as many small towns, and indeed rural parts miles away from any town, have the inestimable advantage of a book club. No English town containing 10,000 inhabitants is without foot pavements orgas lights, while many towns with less than 5,000 inhabitants are as well paved and well lighted as the finest quarter of London. In their literary and scientific institutions, such towns as Liverpool, Leeds, and Birmingham, appear to surpass the Metropolis, allowing for the difference of numbers; and, in this respect, they obviously excel beyond comparison French or American towns of like magnitude. Another proof of the general diffusion of wealth in England, is the large proportion of the sums invested by savings, banks which is subscribed out of London; the whole fund, amounting to about 14,000,000*l*. and subscribed by persons little above the condition of labourers, being a proof of the wealth of England. But, finally, the most striking proof of the wealth of the English, all over England, is the facility with which, in any part of England, funds are raised for any undertaking that offers the least chance of profit It is to this point especially that I would draw the attention of Americans. Though thousands of millions have been spent in rendering England the most habitable country in the world, in making bad land good, on fences, farm-buildings, roads, bridges, canals, and docks; on the opening of mines, the building of manufactories and warehouses, not to mention houses; still it appears as if thousands of millions would be forthcoming for similar purposes, if there were but room for carrying such purposes into effect Abundance of capital invested, and ready to be invested, in the most marked, nay, the peculiar characteristic of England. By guessing at what it would take to put France or one of the American states into the same condition as England, with respect to the improvement of land, to farm-buildings, roads, bridges, canals, wharfs, docks, manufactories, warehouses, and machinery, &c., we may form some idea of the degree in which the fixed capital of the English exceeds that of the French or Americans: and yet the French or Americans, who have invested so small a capital in comparison with that invested by the English, have far less than the English ready for investment. Money makes money, says the proverb: which, translated into the language of modern science, means that capital creates capital. In America, where there is so much room for the investment of capital, because so little capital has been invested, innumerable works, holding out the certainty of large profits, are projected, but for want of capital are not begun; while in England, where, by reason of the vast masses of capital already invested, there seems but little room for the profitable investment of more, millions accumulate so rapidly that funds are never wanted for even the most hazardous undertakings. How to obtain capital, is the question in America; what to do with their capital, is the puzzle of the English. In this difficulty, the English build Waterloo bridges, which yield no profit; send goods to be sold in distant countries at less than prime cost; squander millons on South American speculations: lay out immense sums in the purchase of foreign securities; and lend money, by tens of millions at a time, to North American States, South American anarchies, and European tyrants great or small. If the wealth of a society depend on the proportion which capital bears to numbers, then it is clear, the English are the richest people in the world

After illustrating his views by describing the condition of the different grades amongst the poor, from the pauper upwards, the author proceeds to the middle classes; whose state he characterizes as *uneasy*. The low rate of profits—the small grains, and the excesive competition in all departments of skilled labour, whether in professions or employments—reduce persons dependant on them for a livelihood, if not to distress, to the apprehension of it. "Their existence is a continued struggle with difficulties. How to make two ends meet—which way to turn—how to provide for one claim without neglecting another—how to escape ruin, or at least what they consider degradation—how on earth to manage for their children—these are the thoughts which trouble and perplex them. The anxious, vexed, or harassed class, would be a better name for them than the milder term (*uneasy*) which I have used" For the general description of this class, we refer to the volume. We will quote a passage whose sentiments will find an echo in every breast.

ON THE DIFFICULTIES OF THOSE WHO HAVE CHILDREN TO PROVIDE FOR.

What is to become of the sons and the daughters? No man likes that his son should fall, or his daughter marry, into a circle much inferior to his own; especially in England, where this sort of degradation, like absolute poverty, is disgraceful, if not criminal. Every Englishman of property, moreover, likes that his eldest son should inherit nearly the whole of his property. What then, when there is property, must become of the younger sons and the daughters? What of all the children, where the property is only for life? The father must save—good; but the moment he proceeds to invest his savings, he feels the low rate of profit and interest.

He is troubled, therefore, to fix on a mode of investment; and, when the choice is made, annoyed because the interest is so low. But he cannot save enough to prevent the degradation of his children, without incurring degradation himself—without losing caste by a great diminution of expenditure. His savings, therefore, when invested in the best way, that is, in an insurance of his life, whereby he reaps the benefit of low profits in the shape of a low premium, are but just sufficient to provide a maintenance for his wife and children after his death. What are the sons to do when grown up, if grown up? The Army? pay for a commission; and then, unless you belong to the spending class, look on promotion as hopeless. In the Navy, candidates for promotion are quite as redundant as in the Army. The Church? buy a living, or else your son must struggle; and may struggle in vain too, with a host of needy competitors for miserable curacies. The law, medicine, trade? all fall, overflowing; while the last, whether agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial, requires a large capital, or it will bring uneasiness, perhaps bankruptcy. A place under Government? yes, perhaps, if you are the parasite of a great man. I say perhaps, because the class of parasites wanting places has greatly increased of late, like all the other classes, while the number of places has become somewhat less. At best, your son will obtain but a small place; all the great ones, both at home and in the colonies, being kept for young people of the spending class. At any rate, the pain of being a parasite, brings you within the uneasy class. There was a way, indeed, by which a man of moderate or small income could obtain places for his sons without bringing to any one,—by connecting himself with a rotten borough as alderman, bailiff, returning officer, or crier; but the glory of rotten boroughs has passed away; and, if reform should go no further, only the spending class and their parasites will obtain places under Government.

But if a man of the uneasy class be troubled to provide for his sons, how to provide for his daughters is a more perplexing question The first—no, the second point, is to get them married; the first point is to prevent them from marrying into a lower, which commonly means a poorer, rank, than that in which they were born. The first point is generally effected during childhood; when every day, and almost every hour of the day, something happens to impress them with a fear of such degradation as attaches to imprudent marriages. The second purpose, being subject to the first, becomes extremely difficult. If the girl had a fortune, she would belong to Captain Basil Hall's spending class: we suppose her to have no fortune except beauty, tenderness, modesty, and good sense. Who will take her as a wife, that she will take as a husband? She may by chance, or rather her mother may, by dint of great toil and management, catch one of the spending class; but this would be an exception to the general rule. The general rule with the daughters of men of small income, whether fired or not, is a choice between celibacy and marriage with one of the uneasy class. Now, a great proportion of young men in the uneasy class dread marriage, unless there be fortune in the case, as the surest means of increasing their embarrassment. This is one of the most important features in the social state of England. Amongst the middle class, amongst all classes except the highest and the lowest, "moral restraint" is a confined habit. Hence, immorality without a parallel in any other country! This is the cause of that exuberant prostitution which shocks an American. Another effect of "moral restraint" amongst the middle class is, that a proportion of the females in that class are doomed to celibacy. One may well say doomed. Custom forbids them to practise that sort of "moral restraint" to which their brothers resort without disgrace; and custom is stronger than walls and bars. In this case, it has more power than the strictest discipline of a convent. But why do the English, Americans, French, Dutch, and Germans, regard with horror the legal institution of celibacy? On account of its unnatural cruelty. Well then, in England, a certain state of political economy, pride or prudence, and custom, occasion more unnatural suffering than the villanous theocracies of Italy and Spain. The proportion of English women who pine in celibacy, is far greater than that of Spanish or Italian women who languish in convents; and the English women suffer more than the others, because, living in the world, they are more in the way of temptation, more cruelly tantalized by their intercourse with happy wives and mothers. There is not in the world a more deplorable sight, than a fine brood of English girls turning into old maids one after the other; first reaching the bloom of beauty, full of health, spirits and tenderness; next, striving anxiously, aided by their mother, to become honoured and happy wives: then fretting, growing thin, pale, listless, and cross; at last, if they do not go mad or die of consumption, seeking consolation in the belief of an approaching millennium, or in the single pursuit of that happiness in another world which this world has denied to them. The picture may displease, even because it is correct. This, Americans, you whose domestic manners an Englishwoman holds up to the ridicule of her countrywomen—this is a faithful sketch from domestic life amongst the English middle class.

The existence of natural evil, such as pain and death divines assure us, can be adequately explained only by revelation. How much of social evil is capable of remedy—how much even of moral evil arises from distress—are inquiries worthy of philosophy, and should form indeed the chief object of its pursuit. Are the more palpable distresses which beset us—hunger, cold, anxiety, and embarrassment—attributable to nature or to man? Is it the niggardliness with which the former rewards our industry, or the interference of the latter with the exercise of that industry, which produces the poverty of the bulk of the people, and the uneasiness of all below the very rich? Is our present social condition likely to endure, or to change for the better; and was it necessary to undergo long suffering before we could attain a better state? These are knotty questions; but we incline to the persuasion, that as regards England, the fault is not altogether nature's. The ignorance in which the people were retained, engendered prejudices, and rendered them apt instruments to further

the designs of their governments. The enormous sums that have been squandered on unnecessary or mischievous wars, crippled the resources of the country, and entailed on it a burden which is pressing like an incubus upon us; whilst monopolies, protections, and other interferences with the natural course of industry, have prevented it from adapting itself to circumstances—*from righting itself*—and have created a general derangement under which we are now suffering acutely. It would argue great shallowness to attribute these evils to the formed design of any men or any party: it was rather the selfishness of the Few, acting in ignorance, but in recklessness, for their own benefit; or, in the more definite phrase of our author, it is to be attributed to

THE WORKING OF OUR INIMITABLE CONSTITUTION.

The existence of every government of the many by a few, must depend upon some kind of force, wherewith to secure the obedience of the many. The most common force of government has been a body of guards, assisted by a body of spies This, however, was not the force of the old English Constitution; which, out of regard to the liberty of the subject having property, was always opposed to standing armies and political police. The force of the old English Constitution was corruption; an engine of great power, and one admirably fitted in this case to the machine that it was employed to work. The oligarchy, which under the name of a mixed government was set up in France eighteen years ago, has been worked by an engine of this sort, but not well. In material mechanism, simplicity is a great merit; in political machinery, having for its object to keep many in subjection to a few, the grand point is complication. In the French oligarchy, there was a sad want of entanglement; and then the French corruption was all of one sort, obvious to the most careless observer. In France, political corruption was a species of force; in England, a genus, comprehending many species. Of that kind of corruption which was unique in France, namely, expenditure of public money by the Government, there was plenty in England; but this, great as it appears when compared with the expenditure of other Governments, seems small when compared with the great mass of jobs and monopolies by which it was assisted. Small, however, as it appears in this point of view, it was mighty by the manner of applying it. The public income of France was divided amongst the public servants on these two erroneous principles,—first, that every one should work for his pay; secondly, that all public servants should be paid sufficiently. The principles, on the contrary, which directed the public expenditure of England, were, first, that many should be paid who did not work at all; secondly, that those who worked least should be paid the most, and those who worked most, the least The churches of two countries gives a good example of the operation of these opposite principles. In the French church, none were idle; all the hard-working clergy received comfortable incomes; and the income of a bishop was not more than seven or eight times as much as that of a curate. In the English church, large incomes were given to clergymen who seldom entered a church, and never either a pulpit or a cottage; the hard-working clergy were kept in a state of want; and the incomes of many a bishop was equal to the united incomes of three or four hundred curates. Thus, in the French church, there were no great prizes by which strong and ambitious spirits might be attached to the established order of things; nor were clergymen of moderate disposition and talents urged, either by poverty or the hope of riches, to curry favour with the ruling class. The strong and ambitious spirits of the French church, accordingly, instead of supporting the Hartwell charter, spared no pains to overturn it; while French clergymen of moderate disposition and talents were content to vegetate, comfortably indifferent touching questions of government. Now turn to England: here the most able and ambitious of the clergy, desiring either to keep or obtain great prizes in the church, supported the Constitution with all their might, while clergymen of moderate temper and abilities could obtain comfortable incomes only by siding with one or other of the state factions, and zealousy supporting the Constitution, to which both factions were equally attached. The contrast is remarkable, and helps to explain why the charter of William the Third lasted a hundred and twenty-five years longer than the charter of Luis the Eighteenth. It does but help, however, towards this explanation; as the clergy of England did but help to support the Constitution. The two principles of sinecures, and of much pay for little work and much work for little pay, were adopted in every department, of the public expenditure: in the military and civil branches of the army and navy, and the distribution of prize-money, in the administration of law, in public education, in the diplomatic service, in the collection of the revenue, in all public offices, and in the management of the colonies, not forgetting Ireland. Thus a great body of the people were induced, some by the desire of gain and some by the fear of loss, to stand by the glorious Constitution. If none had been paid who did not work, and all who worked had received moderate but sufficient pay, those who were able and ambitious might have longed for a change, and the remainder might have wanted a motive for zeal in support of things as they were. Inequality is the soul of political corruption.

But the corruption, depending on a judicious outlay of public money in the way of pensions and places was small when compared with that which arose out of jobs and monopolies. This distinction may be drawn between a job and a monopoly, that the one is a direct, the other an indirect robbery of the public. Under the old English Constitution, the public was robbed directly by several classes of jobs; jobs in respect to constracts for supplies, loans, and public works, victualling jobs, slopping jobs, scrip jobs, building jobs, harbour, road, bridge, and canal jobs and other jobs of the same class without end; the effect of each of these jobs being, that the Government paid more than would have sufficed if the contracts had been submitted to open competition; that the difference between the necessary and actual expenditure was so much public plunder bestowed on friends of the glorious Constitution. Next, there were more palpable jobs; such as when Crown lands were sold or let for much less than their value; when the Government purchased land for more than its value; when grants of public money were made to reward, in name public services, in reality devotion to the Constitution; when public works were undertaken, either useless or hurtful to the public; or when commissioners were appointed to perform certain acts, and handsomely paid for doing. All these are but a sample of the jobbing that took place under the old English Constitution. Now observe, if the whole of what was stolen from the public, by means of all these jobs, had been spent honestly in the public service, the Constitution would have wanted the zealous support of a great band of robbers, delighted with the present, and fearful of change. Really the old Constitution is to be admired more for its roguery than its profusion.

Next come monopolies; and, first, monopolies of trade; exclusive power to deal with particular countries or in particular articles,—such as, of late years, the East India Company, the Bank of England, the West India planter's monoply of the British market, and the corn monopoly of the landlords, which is the greatest of all: secondly, monopolies of quite another kind—such as that of the bar, which bestows on a particular class the privilege of pleading in the courts, and that which almost forbids a barrister even, to practice in certain courts unless he can afford to pay for chambers in certain spots, where, of course, chambers are extremely dear; that other monopoly of the law by which 1,200*l.* must be paid as an apprentice fee for liberty to practice in some very important courts;* the military monopoly arising from the system of purchasing commissions, and very many more, of which a naked list would fill several pages. The principle of monopoly seems to be—gain with one hand and lose with the other; you rob me, and I rob you. Englishmen who gained by those monopolies in which they had a share, lost by others in which they had no share. But the gain was manifest, while the loss was imperceptible: there was the pleasure of robbing, without the pain of knowing that you were robbed. So much for individual feeling; but now observe the political influence of monopolies. Of the loss, which was hidden, no one took note; but the gain was felt, joyfully felt, and attributed, with gratitude, to the inimitable Constitution. Adding to the long list of simple jobs and pure monopolies, a multitude of establishments, half job, half monopoly,—such as corporations enjoying exclusive privileges, holding lands, levying taxes, administering charities, and bestowing offices,—one begins to understand the power of that corruption which moved the old English Constitution. "It works well!" George Canning used to exclaim: countless plunderers respond, "It works well!"

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—DUBLIN, TUESDAY, DEC. 10.

Thomas Barnewell v. *Samuel Cooper.*

Mr. Major opened the pleadings, which set forth an action against the defendant, because of having deprived plaintiff of the services of his daughter, Henrietta, whom he had seduced from her father's house, &c.

The damages were laid at L. 5000.

Serjeant O'Loghlen stated the plaintiff's case, who was, he said, of highly respectable family, and had, for some years, been claiming the title of Viscount Kinsland. His family consisted of four daughters and one son. One daughter had been married to an officer of the 40th, and was left a widow in 1831; two were unmarried, and the fourth was he unfortunate subject of the present action. The defendant was well known as the son of the late Mr. Cooper of Merrion Square, who had left his children well provided for, and to this son (Samuel) an estate in the county off Dublin. The defendant had first become acquainted with Miss Henrietta Barnewell in 1832. She was then about her seventeenth year, and, it is supposed, first met him at the lodging of her married sister (who had returned a widow from India), on the Bachelor's Walk, where she was on a visit about the month of June or July. This intimacy began without the knowledge of her father, who then lived at Kingstown. He also met her at Mary's Church, in the month of August. He contrived to get himself introduced to her by the name of Robert Cooper, and told her that his friends were desirous of getting him married to some one else, which he was determined not to do. He professed a violent attachment to her, and soon so won on her affections, that she consented to elope with him; and they went off together in the month of September, since which time she has never been seen by her afflicted family. He also has been hiding, and the plaintiff, in the progress of this suit, was obliged to obtain leave of the Court to substitute service on his land, for neither his land agent or his attorney knew where he resided. Since the elopement, letters of his have been received by his agents and Mrs. Hailes, signed "Robert Cooper." This lady showed three or four of these to his brother, Mr. J. Cooper, and returned them to a box where she kept them, in his presence and that of another person; but in a few days afterwards was surprised to find box and letters gone—stolen away by some person evidently anxious to prevent their publicity. He said that the greatest obstructions had been thrown in the way of this trial by the defendant, who had behaved in a similarly unprincipled manner to two other females; one was a relation of his own, residing at his father's house in 18[illegible] and whom, in consequence, he was obliged to marry. The other seduction occurred in 18[illegible]4, and he would be able to prove that the defendant had found it necessary to make her a similar reparation. He had heard of one or two other females with whom the defendant was connected by ties of various strength, but these would be sufficient to exhibit him in his true colours as a married man at the time he seduced the daughter of the plaintiff.

The following witnesses were then called—

Mrs. Catherine Hailes examined by Mr Woulfe, K. C.—I am the daughter of Captain Barnewell; I am a widow; I have three sisters and one brother; none of my sisters are married; I have a sister named Henrietta; my father lived in the month of July 1832 at Williamstown; my mother and sisters resided with my father; my lodgings were on Ormond Quay, in this city; I did not reside there very long; I was in India; my sister Henrietta visited me on Ormond Quay; she is elder than Margaret; they were both on a visit with me; about this period the defendant, Mr. Cooper, was observed walking opposite the windows, but not with Henrietta; I recollect the time my sister left my lodgings; I did not know that she was going; I found letters after her departure, signed with the name "Robert Cooper;" showed them to my father: I also showed them to John Cooper, the brother of the defendant, and to some friends; I know Mr. Davoren; I have shown the letters to him; I know Mr. Turner; the letters were in a small box on a table in my drawing-room; the box was stolen in a day or two after I showed them to John Cooper: three or four of these letters were there; they were addressed to Miss Henrietta Barnewell; my father made every inquiry after them, fruitlessly; my husband was Quartermaster in the 40th regiment of foot, and died in India: I have not seen Henrietta since the elopement, nor do I know where she is; a person was sent to England, and to several places after her; my father moves in a respectable circle; he lays claim to a title, and it is generally thought by his family that his pretensions are well founded.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bennet, K. C.—I am not acquainted with Mr. Cooper; he was never, to my knowledge, at my lodgings: he made my lodgings particular, by frequently walking before the windows.

How often?—I think about twice. I was never introduced to Mr. Cooper, but I imagined it was he. I never spoke to him: I wrote to him; he has sent my child a present of a guitar; it was long after the alleged elopement; I kept it: I did not receive any more as a present from him; but I asked for that which my sister owed me; he sent two pounds. Henrietta was almost always with her sister Eliza in the evening; she always returned before night

Do you know is Henrietta or Eliza the elder—I can't say; I believe Henrietta is the elder; there is another of my sisters older than either. The elopement occurred on the 22d of August, and, on the 1st of September, I heard that Cooper was a married man. I have since correspondent with him—within two months; have received money within the last two months; I did call it a liberal inclosure. Eliza has corresponded with Henrietta—Margaret has not. An old servant of my father's went with Margaret from my lodgings; it was after dinner; we dined together; I had suspicion of her intention of going. My sister was in mourning at the time the money I gave her was to purchase a white veil; I gave her some lace night-caps.

How many?—I don't know.

Did you give her forty?—I won't tell.

Why won't you tell?—Because I don't wish to answer impertinent questions—(Laughter.)

Were they wedding night-caps?—They were not.

And a shawl?—Yes.

I think I saw Margaret write to Mr. Cooper, but I don't know that Eliza's letter was addressed to him.

(Here four letters were handed witness.) She admitted three of them were in the hand-writing of her sister Eliza—was not quite certain of the fourth.

To a Juror, she replied, had I known where to return the guitar, I would have done so.

John Chadwick sworn and examined—I have corresponded with defendant, and received several letters from him; I have known him 12 or 13 years; I was attorney for his father's executors in 1830; John Garret was the acting executor; I was never engaged for defendant till the present trial: I think the letter now handed me is Samuel Cooper's hand-writing; did not see him write; his property is worth £700 per annum, but there are large encumbrances on it; there are L. 10,000 owing on his and his brother's estate, on which they are joint tenants; I don't receive his rents; I believe Dunphy does.

The process server sworn—Was re-called to prove the service of a process for John Garret, on his wife, whom he met outside the door on the 7th instant.

The letter of defendant to Captain Barnewell, at Williamstown, dated the 28th May 1833, (proved to be his handwriting, and signed "Samuel Cooper,") was then read by Mr. Glascock. In this epistle he refused to tell the present residence of "Henrietta," or to allow her to travel home, in consequence of the delicate state of her health, and also declared his intention not to marry her again in public, as the ceremony had already taken place in private, and he would not condescend to propitiate the scandalous public, who indulged in reflections to their disadvantage. He asserts his unalterable attachment to Henrietta, whom he loved from the first moment he saw her, and was now perfectly happy in his society. He begs to be excused allowing her to see any of the melancholy letters which her mother had addressed to her, and which he had prevented reaching her hands, on account of the nervous excitement into which they threw her. He said that he had insured his life on Henrietta's account and meant to effect another insurance, in respect to which he begged to be informed of her age? He farther told Mr. Barnewell that he had delivered his communication to her respecting the settlement of the business relative to Lord Anglesey—(Laughter.)

Here the case closed for the prosecution.

Mr. Bennet, K. C., addressed the Jury for the defendant.

No witnesses were called for the defence.

Baron Smith charged the Jury, and informed them that the action in this case, for the loss of services which were merely nominal, was founded on a technicality well understood, and which did not involve any difficulty in the present day. If they believed that the evidence established the fact, the only difficulty which they would have to contend with was that of translating the injury done to the peace, honour, comfort, and reputation of plaintiff, his family, and his daughter, by the seduction of the latter, into pounds shillings and pence. In doing so, and awarding damages, they would do well to form their estimate on a liberal principle, in consideration that their verdict would have reference as much to the maintenance of the cause of public morals as to that of the peace of private families As to the evidence laid before them, he must say that it was marked by a good deal of peculiarity in some instances, and thereupon arose one of the difficulties they would have to encounter in making up their verdict. His Lordship referred in particular to the evidence given by the widowed sister, Mrs. Hailes, on which a question might arise, how far it was satisfactory to them, and if not, how far it was material to the establishment to the case. There was littte doubt that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, and the only really serious question was, that of the amount of damages to be awarded. The production of the individual seduced was not at all necessary to establish a case of this kind, but if it appeared that she was kept back from fraudulent motives, that would be an item for the consideration of the Jury in their estimate of damages; they would also consider what had been stated of the absence of any testimony of the friends of the family. The chief point for their consideration with respect to the mutual position of the principal parties was, that the plaintiff had one wife *de jure* and another *de facto*, and that in running away with the daughter of the plaintiff he had done her an irreparable injury.

The Jury retired for about a quarter of an hour, and then returned with a verdict of one thousand pounds damages, and sixpence costs.—*Caledonian Mercury, Dec.* 16.

* The courts which relate to marriage and the descent of personal property.

REDDING ON WINES.

With all our vaunts about the improvements of the age, how little progress has been made in the *really* useful arts! Something, indeed, has been done towards clothing and transporting us. Mechanical science has been successfully applied to the art of locomotion: carriages are built with a due consideration both of weight and draught, so as to combine, in advertisement phraseology the *ne plus ultra* of "speed and safety;" horses, harness, roads, and coachmen, are trained or manufactured with the same object: steam enables us to defy the most fickle of elements, and keep time in spite of wind and tide; with a distant prospect of its altogether superseding horse-flesh, and giving us power to cut through the air like birds, angels or witches. In the manufactures of our looms, whether the raw material be flax or wool, or silk or cotton, endless variety, exquisite fineness, gorgeous richness, and unrivalled cheapness are displayed. Nay, even in the construction and furnishing of our houses, not only the actual but the possible wants of mortals are foreseen and provided for, and the very weaknesses of nature made sources of pleasure. But amidst all this what a small and what late attention has been given to the true arts of living! how little has *the inward man* been cared for! The science of cookery is at present a sealed book to the majority; there is good reason for supposing that one-half of the nutritious *power* of Great Britain is wasted, from want of skill in its application. And where some ability is present, how has it been gotten? Not on the comprehensive principles of the philosopher, but by the practice of the empire. We learn from the work of Mr. Redding, that the same observations hold good with respect to Wine-making. At present, but little progress has been made in the art, further than to weed it of impure practices. The aged connoisseur, who has been proudly boasting of his cellar and his vintages—who has perchance piqued himself on his own judgement, and on the *bouquet* and the *seve* and the *aroma spirituaux* of his wines, may at once be told that he is labouring under a delusion; that unless a miracle should take place in agricultural and chemical science, he will never be able to chant the *nunc dimittis*; and that a draught which shall combine in its highest perfection the capabilities of the grape, of vinous fermentation, and of skilful treatment, is reserved for a late posterity. Let him take it as a consolation or an aggravation, that his countrymen (perhaps himself) are in a still worse predicament—that they do not even enjoy existent blessings. The palate of an Englishman is vitiated. "Accustomed," says Mr. Redding, "to wines less delicate than intoxicating, and regardful rather of the quantity than quality of what he takes, his favourite beverage is chosen rather for strength than perfection of flavour." For this reason, the compound which he calls Port, is, even when neat as imported, a composition of various wines and potent brandy, instead of the unmixed juice of the choicest grapes; and strange as it may seem to the student of the volume, it is only within these few years that its author "drank Port wine, as he believes, for the first time in his life," and then only by accident. Of inferior wines, it is needless to speak to the connoisseur; but is he prepared to hear that no such thing as Claret exists in nature? and that the pride, it may be, of his cellar, is a mixture of products? (P. 51, 52) Or can he read such passages as the following with regard to Burgundy, and live—in England?

There is very little of the first class of Burgundy exported from France. There are several reasons for this; and, among the foremost, the small quantity produced, which the French, who are choice in wines, know very well how to distinguish, but which foreign merchants very rarely do. As good a price can be obtained in France for the highest class of Burgundy, such as Romanée-Conti, of which only a dozen pieces are annually made, or for La Tache, as can be obtained anywhere. The first of these wines being grown only upon about six acres of land, is not beyond the supply of the Paris market; and to the second, grown upon a spot of ground under four the same remark will apply. The genuine Chambertin is a scarce wine with the foreigner. The other wines of the first class of Burgundy are therefore substituted for these to the stranger almost universally. This is, however, of less consequence, when it is considered that very few persons, except those of the best taste habitually acquainted with them, can discover the difference.

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The most finished and perfect Burgundy, the French say, is deteriorated by so short a voyage as that across the Channel from Calais to Dover, including, of course, the journey to the former place.

Of the circumstances which determine the properties of the grape, we only know that we know little. Like all beautiful and fragile and sought-after things, the wine is capricious and uncertain—the very coquette of plants. Moselle is produced in latitude 51 North; Hock and Champagne but a degree or two more southerly; Shiraz—the grape of which is exquisite, however it may be spoiled in the manufacture—is made in latitude 33; yet very many places between these two degrees produce miserable wine, or none at all. Equally independent of the size or species of the grape is, apparently, the goodness of the wine. "Very celebrated wines are produced in vineyards where the species of plant is by no means held in the first repute." There is a similar difference with regard to site and aspect: sometimes the most exquisite wine is produced in a flat country, sometimes on a slope, sometimes on the side of a mountain. In the more Northern wine-countries, it would *a priori* be supposed that a southern aspect would be preferable; but this is not always the case, and the right aspect is yet somewhat questionable. The proper soil is a still more doubtful matter. "The French, who understand the culture of the vine better than any other people, say that the art of adapting each particular species of vine to the soil most congenial for its culture, is yet in its infancy;" where it is too likely to remain, as long as the Government levies a tax upon its product, and interferes with the industry of the vine-grower. Whether, under any circumstances, a perfect knowledge of this important point, on which the quality of the wine is supposed chiefly to depend, will be attained, would appear very doubtful. But if Chemistry should ever penetrate the mystery, what a prospect would be opened to mankind! The vigils of the alchemist will not have been in vain; his wildest dreams will at last be realized; and the true *elixir-vitæ*—improved Burgundy—will be the common beverage of humanity.

Such are these wines (Burgundies), the most perfect in the world; and yet the care taken of them by the maker, from the press to the bottle, is by no means equal to that taken of Champaign. Nature and the site, with the observance of a very simple and common process, are all that are demanded to bring to its present perfection the first red wine in the world. *The secret of the excellence of Burgundy depends upon unknown qualities in the soil*, which are developed only in particular places, often in the same vineyard, in all events, within a very narrow district. Whatever be the cause, France has in these wines a just cause of boast, and a staple in which she will never be excelled. While much is doubtless owing to the climate and aspect, it is evident that the peculiar characteristics of Burgundy depend least upon the art or labour of man, since wines inferior in quality receive as much or more of his attention than those of Burgundy.

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Nothing is more remarkable or unaccountable than the difference of production in these fine wine districts. The most delicious wine is sometimes grown on one little spot only, in the midst of vineyards which produce no others but of the ordinary quality; while in another place the product of a vineyard, in proportion to its surface, shall be incredibly small yet of exquisite quality; at the same time, in the soil, aspect, treatment as to culture, and species of plant, there shall be no perceptible difference to the eye of the most experienced wine-grower.

But though anomalies which cannot be explained exist in the vine—though nature does so much, and art so little—we must not conclude that wine is produced without care and labour. With our present lights, it seems impossible to improve, but it is exceedingly easy to spoil. From the time the plant becomes capable of bearing, until its produce is actually in the social glass, nature must be assisted, accidents guarded against, care taken, diseases prevented or cured, and constant watchfulness given, else the wine is injured or lost. After the vineyard is formed, the plants must be properly trained; in some climates on trees, in others on trellis-work, in certain cases along rods or low trellises near the ground; on a sandy site and with a thick stalk they may be left to themselves. When all this is done, the soil must be laboured, but not too much; the roots must be carefully dressed or manured; for which purpose various substances are used, only avoid-

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ing a very rich compost. The vines must also be carefully pruned; and if the quality of the grape be preferred to quantity, they should be deprived of a portion of their buds, which increases the size of the fruit. There is also an operation called clipping to be performed, in order to improve its flavour. This is done by taking off certain shoots above the joints; and like *budding*, it is a work of great care and judgment. All these processes relate to the vine. When the fruit appears, still greater attentions are requisite. In the North, and generally in humid seasons, the leaves of the vine must be removed to assist in ripening the fruit and preventing the quality from deteriorating. In some countries recourse is had, in unfavourable weather, to *annular incision*, which hastens the maturity of the grape by ten or fifteen days. In the Calabrias and the South of Italy, on the other hand, the heat has to be guarded against, by shading the vines with fern-leaves, or by training the grapes under the leaves of the tree to which the vine is trailed. When all this labour has been expended, various accidents—hail, frost, beasts, birds, and insects—have to be provided against by incessant watchfulness or art. The effects of a late frost are obviated by

. . . . "an hour before sunrise burning litter among the vines, particularly on the Rhine. Four persons are sufficient to make an arpent of vines, which they effect by torches of straw. They continue to operate until the sun shines on the plants. The melted frost falls off. It would seem, therefore, that the injury arose from the sun's action on the frost, and not from the cold. The expense is about a franc an arpent,* exclusive of the labour. Another mode is practised in Germany. Paragelées,† or frost-guards, are used, made of cords of straw, hemp, or the rind or bark of trees. With the cord they surround their fruit-trees, letting the ends drop into a vessel of spring water. One vessel will do for all the trees of a large espalier. Cords must of course be joined together to surround a greater number of trees, and the two ends must be plunged into the vessel, placed four or five yards away from the trees in front. In Poland and Russia this singular preservative is found to be effectual in sheltering fruit-trees of all kinds from late frosts. Hail is another enemy to the vine-grower. This is said to be completely obviated by the use of paragelées, which are now adopted on the Continent wherever hail is likely to do mischief: their construction is well known. Cold spring rains are equally injurious; as it may be supposed wet summers cannot fail to prove. Fog and storms of wind are highly prejudicial. Then come the deceases of the plant itself, which a want of knowledge as to causes renders obscure, in all but their fatal effects."

When the grape has successfully passed through these various risks, and has reached maturity, the vintage begins. In France, the first wine country in the world, the important periods of gathering is fixed, not by the proprietors of the vineyards, but by the Mayors of the communes; who "issue the order for the vintage to commence"—[Do not sneer, reader, but remember the Malt and Soap and Glass regulations of our own Excise!]—" the consequence of which is, that the vintage being seldom fixed in a proper manner, the fruit, after all, cannot be collected at once; for while in one place it is matured, in another it is far short of the necessary degree of ripeness." This proper moment for gathering is known by various signs, as the depth of the colour, the thickness and transparency of the skin, the woodiness of the stem, &c. The gathering is begun as soon as the morning-dew is dissipated, and continued with as much rapidity as possible, to terminate the pressing in a day. On the modes of gathering, selecting, transporting, and pressing the fruit, we cannot do better than quote some of Mr. Redding's closest passages; observing, however, that the science of the connoisseur has subdued the enthusiasm of the man, which might have soared a higher pitch when describing the joyous and revel-bringing vintage. This heaviness in our author is very probably traceable to the brandied, adulterated, and spirit-clogging wines he must have drunk during his initiation.

The fruit in some countries is cut off the plant with a knife. In France, the scissors is used; by which the stems of the branches are rapidly severed. In ruder countries, the hand only is applied; a mode injurious to the grape as well as to the vine. The most approved plan is to make three separate gatherings of the fruit. The first includes all the finest and ripest branches. The green rotten grapes, or such as have been eaten into by insects, are cleared from the bunches, which are then carefully carried home. The second gathering implies naturally a second pressing. The grapes are not quite as ripe as for the first. The last gathering and pressing consists of the inferior grapes. The gathered bunches are deposited as lightly as possible, to prevent the grapes from being bruised. All dry or spoiled grapes are cast aside, where proper care is used, or fine and delicate wines are intended to be made. Each labourer places his gathering in an ozier basket, or in a sort of wooden dosser, carried by a labourer with the least possible motion. In France, in the department of the Marque, the grapes are carried on horseback, covered with cloths. The grapes in some countries are plucked from the bunches; in others they are placed entire in the press, stems and all. The best grapes only are used for making the better kinds of wine. The astringent principle lodged in the stems is thought to be beneficial, and to impart to the wine a capacity of endurance or long keeping. When picked, it is only for red wine, and is generally done by the hand. White wine grapes are rarely picked from the clusters

In making white wine, it is desirable that the grape should be bruised or shaken as little as possible on the way to the press; for when this happens, the colour will infallibly be disengaged from the skin, and the wine will be what is called "partridge eye," and not white. Red wines are bruised or trodden previous to pressing, to disengage the colour from the skin, which is so much avoided in making the white wines. After treading, they are thrown into the vat, the colour disengages itself, and then the press is applied to the murk.

At first the press is used gently, that the wine may not overflow. The pressure is then gradually increased, until the murk becomes moderately compressed. This is the first pressing. The grapes that did not sustain pressure being scattered over the edges of the heap, are now gathered up, the press relaxed, and being placed upon the murk, the press is tightened again. The wine from this is called of the second pressing. The edges of the whole mass are now squared down with a cutting instrument, so that the mass of fruit is reduced to the form of an immense oblong cake, upon which the cuttings of the edges are heaped, and the press worked again, which makes wine of the third pressing; or, as the wine maker calls it, "wine of the first cutting." The pressing and cutting are repeated two or three times; and what liquid flows after, is called among the labourers wine of the second or third cutting.

The wine of the first pressing is always kept apart the rest, especially when the season is hot, and the fruit ripe. It would be apt to take a red colour if mixed with wine of the second pressing, when it is designed to make white wine. There are seasons, when it is useful to mingle the first and second pressings. The third must never be mixed with the two first.

There is only one species of wine which is made without beating, treading, or pressing,—this is what they call in Spain "*Lagrima*." The grapes, melting with ripeness, are suspended in bunches, and the wine is the produce of the droppings. This can only be effected with the *muscatel* grape of the warm South. In this way the richest Malaga is made.

* An arpent is one acre, one perch. English measure.

† Paragelées, *not* paragrèles; the latter are hail-guards, or conductors, of which mention is presently made. The paragelée would be worth trial in our British gardens.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

The following extract from the log-box of the brig Texas, recently arrived at New-York, details an instance of almost unparalleled atrocity and bloodshed:—"The Texas sailed from this port on the 13th of December last, under the command of Captain Ellory, and Mr. F. Babcock, as supercargo, bound to the coast of Africa, on a trading voyage. On the 17th March, J. Walpole, of Philadelphia, chief mate, was broke for disobedience of orders, and superseded by the second mate, Charles Howard. Some time after their arrival at the Cape, Captain Ellory died of the Cape fever. Shortly after, Mr. Babcock promoted Howard to the captaincy. On the 25th of May, the supercargo also died of the fever. On the following day, during the absence on shore of Capt. Howard and the mate Mr. J. Smith, Walpole loaded 20 pairs of pistols, each with two balls. The Captain and mate returned about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, retired to the cabin, and lay down on the transom and fell asleep. Walpole put as many of the pistols in his belt as it would hold, and laid the rest in rows on the transom. Thus prepared, he took deliberate aim, and discharged a pistol to the Captain, one ball entering the groin; and the other the lower part of the abdomen, wounding him severely; he then turned round and shot the mate through the heart, who died without a struggle. He then ran on deck, and fired on John Gowing, carpenter, whom he severaly wounded in the side, exclaiming, "I have killed two, and will kill every white man on board." At this crisis, James Berry, seaman, rushed towards him, when he turned and fled into the cabin. As Berry was descending the steps, Walpole fired at him; the ball passed over his head, and entered the deck above. Berry succeeded in seizing him by the throat, and forcing him to the floor; while in this situation he fired again, but with as little effect as before. At this moment one of the crew handed Berry a pistol through the skylight, with which he blew out the murderer's brains. Walpole, in his frenzy, declared that he would be revenged—that no man should be Captain but himself; and if that could not be effected, it was his intention to kill every white man on board. He had previously secured to himself the gold and other valuables on board. It was his intention to go to the island of Bonny, get a crew, take in a cargo of slaves, and proceed to Havannah. Captain Howard is in a very feeble state, the balls not having yet been extracted, and it is feared that he will lose the use of his legs. The Texas lies at anchor at quarantine."—*New York paper.*

POLICE.

At Marlborough-street office, yesterday, a simple-looking man came before Mr. Conant to ask advice in a matter which exceedingly puzzled him. Some time ago he entered into a contract with a lady to let an apartment to her at a weekly rent of 5s., but she had occupied the room for some time, and he was unable to get a farthing of rent. The most perplexing part of the business was, that his lodger assumed all the airs of royalty, and gave out to the lodgers and himself that she was the Queen of Naples and Duchess of Hounslow. Notwithstanding this assumption of dignity, "her Majesty" was in the habit of using a species of eloquence by no means characteristic of royalty, and as she exacted the most profound homage, not only from him but from his other lodgers, and refused to consent to the plebeian action of paying her bill, he thought he had better decline the royal patronage, and get possession of his room again. As the applicant was speaking the office-door opened, and a little woman, fantastically dressed, walked in, and with an air of vast dignity, informed the Magistrate she was her Grace the Duchess of Hounslow, and claimed the protection of her well-beloved cousin King William against the fellow who insulted her dignity by breaking into her chamber and seizing upon her regalia. She had brought one of her suite with her to prove the outrage which had been perpetrated upon her Royal privacy.—A ragged red-haired Irish lad here entered the office and bowed profoundly to her Majesty.—Mr. Conant: Pray, are you her Grace's servant?—Lad: Her Ladyship's Majesty, plaze your honner, has tuk me in her service.—Mr. Conant: Do you act as her secretary?—The lad, with a sheepish look, said he did not exactly know the nature of his appointment in the royal household, and then proceeded to answer questions put to him by "her Majesty" with the most profound humility. The applicant said he was determined to get rid of "her Majesty," for there was no bearing her tongue. "In fact," added the landlord, "she takes advantage of me because I'm only a single young man; whereas if there was a woman in the house she dared not do as she does."—Her Majesty declared she would not stir a geg, as she had entered into a written contract, by proxy, with the applicant. The following paper was handed up:—"Her Majesty the Queen of Naples and Duchess of Hounslow consents to take the three-pair front room in John Taylor's house, at 5s. weekly. Given under our hand and seal—Naples and Hounslow."—Mr. Conant advised "her Majesty" to get out of her present quarters as soon as po sible. Her Majesty remarked, that it would exceedingly inconvenience the royal exchequer to pay the rent, and after an august obeisance, she and her suite left the office.—*Herald, January* 28.

MISCELLANEA.

REMARKABLE SUBMARINE DISCOVERY.—Among the occurrences which have been transmitted by tradition to our neighbours in Gower, is an account of the wreck of a homeward-bound Spanish galleon, laden with dollars, on Rhosily sands, near the Wormshead, shortly after the conquest of South America by the Spaniards—that the crew, without giving information of the nature, of her cargo, sold the wreck for a trifle to a Mr. Thomas, of Pitton, who, not being aware of the value of his purchase, or from some other cause, took no pains for her recovery—and that she shortly became completely imbedded in the sands. Nevertheless, suspicion always existed in that part of the country that she must have had on board some valuable articles, and about 26 years ago, in consequence of the sand having drifted very unusually, part of the wreck, in a very decayed state, became visible, and a great quantity of dollars, with some old iron and pewter, were then dug up from some depth, in the sand. The late Mr. John Beynon, of Pitton, having failed to prove, by any written document, the purchase of the vessel by his ancestor (the abovenamed Mr. Thomas), Mr. Talbot, of Penrice Castle, as Lord of the Manor, became entitled to the property, but he generously refused to accept of it, and consequently many of the inhabitants were much enriched by this fortuitous circumstance. The spot where the vessel struck being only open at four hours ebb tide, and the sand having returned to its old quarters, the money-hunters were obliged to desist in their attempts, and all hopes were abandoned of any further booty from that source. During the late gales, however, the sand having again shifted out, the spot was once more resorted to, and the recovery of a very large quantity of dollars has been the result, some bearing the date of 1631, others further back. The circumstance has created a very peculiar interest in the neighbourhood, and as it is not likely the present Lord of the Manor, C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., will deviate from the precedent of his respected father, it is to be hoped the neighbourhood, which is very poor, will be considerably benefited by this occurrence.—*The Cambrian, Jan.* 16.

FEMALE SUPREMACY.—By all external symptoms, says an amusing writer in this month's *Metropolitan*, we may apprehend that the reign of women is fast approaching; look at the present aspect of Europe, a Queen of Spain, a Queen of Portugal, a prospective Queen of England. So that we are, at last, to be duly brought under "petticoat government" There is, too, Mrs. Norton conducting a magazine, and Mrs. Cornwall Wilson a weekly publication. Have not women invaded literature and art in all its branches—nay the most awful arcana of science? There is Mrs. Somerville teaches us the mechanism of the Heavens; while Miss Harriet Martineau gives us lessons on political economy!—*Morning Herald, January* 23.

MR. MACAULAY'S APPOINTMENT.—In observation on Mr. Macaulay's speech at Leeds, we remarked that it is a great happiness when the good which a man means for the world lies in the course of his own fortunes. Mr. Macaulay is an eminent example of this felicity, and if what Bacon says be true, that "nothing it more politic than to make the wheels of our mind concentric and voluble with the wheels of fortune," then is Mr. Macaulay a most accomplished politician.

He supported the creation of new Bishopries in India—conscientiously advocated it, and lo! virtue is rewarded, for he is going out to India where he will have the benefit of the supply of Bishops he voted, and a high office with a high salary to match of ten thousand pounds a-year. This comes of having the wheels of the mind concentric and voluble with the wheels of fortune.—*Examiner, Dec.* 8.

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF A VESSEL IN THE LOCH OF SPYNIE.—About three weeks ago. Mr. Dean, farmer, Easter Oakenhead, situated on the eastern extremity of the Loch of Spynie, while engaged ploughing land which had been reclaimed since the draining of the Loch, the plough struck something which appeared to be wood; but, thinking it might be the remains of a tree, he paid no farther attention to it until having broken three ploughs, he resolved on removing the obstruction. On proceeding to accomplish this object, to his astonishment, he found the wood to be the remains of a vessel. Being busy in laying down his wheat seed, he covered it up, with the intention of examining it when he had more leisure. Having heard of the discovery, we went yesterday to the spot where it was discovered, and found that nothing had been done towards ascertaining what state it might be in. By exerting ourselves for about an hour and a half, with the assistance of a young man who came on the same errand, we were enabled to clear away so much near the stern, that we can from a pretty correct idea of its size. The whole length of the vessel appears to have been thirty feet; but we did not ascertain the breadth. The whole of the ribs are entire, and composed of oak, and the stern is quite round, on Sir Robert Sepping's plan. When we came to that part of the vessel which must have been the deck, although distinguishable enough, yet the spade went through as if it had only been clay; we may say the same of a piece of birchwood, about two inches in diameter, which was perfectly entire in the bark, yet the spade went through it with greater ease than it would have done through an apple. What appeared most singular to us, was the distinct appearance that the whole of the space betwixt the ribs and outer and inner covering, of which we could find no more traces than we did of the deck, had been closely filled up with heather, which appeared before touching it quite fresh; but immediately after became a pulp. We hope to be able to give a more particular account of this discovery; in the meantime we may observe, that it is more than probable that this vessel has been lost nearly 600 years ago, as one of its dimensions could not have navigated the Loch of Spynie, more particularly in the part where it has been found, after the 12th or 13th century.—*Elgin Courier.*

In 1830 the Minister of the Interior commanded a medal to be struck in commemoration of the revolution of July. The task was intrusted to M. Depaulis, one of the first engravers of France, who has taken three years to bring his work to perfection. The die being at length finished, impressions have been taken from it. The face represents the figure of France enveloped in the ample folds of the Roman toga, and the head covered with the helmet is standing on the steps of the throne, and trampling under foot the obnoxious ordinances, holding the symbol of liberty in one hand, and with the other presenting the crown to Louis Philippe, who is habited in military uniform, leaning on the national standard, the drapery of which forms a canopy over his head. and is offering to France in exchange for the crown an olive branch, the emblem of peace and prosperity. The exergue is *Publicæ Concordiæ Pignus.* On the reverse is the bust of the King bound with a wreath of laurels. The countenances, the attitudes, the draperies, and the accessories, are studied with the finest taste and judgment, and the execution is in full accordance with the design, producing in the whole a most noble, but simple, bold, and harmonious effect.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Capture of a Pirate.—His Majesty's ship Trinculo, 16, Com. Warren, has again fallen in with another clipper schooner on the coast of Africa, called the Charidad which she captured after an animated chase of 14 hours, during which time she stood several shots at her masts and rigging, and a continued stream of musquetry, which nearly unrigged her.—The Charidad was considered the fastest sailer on the coast, but the Trinculo, from her late inprovements in trim, has beaten every vessel which has tried her since she left England. —*Cork Constitution.*

The Kingstown Railway.—The sea road, near Merrion has attracted the attention of some eminent geologists. It appears that that the clay and sand are so intimately cementing and uniting as to form a perfectly *solid* body. Perhaps, anon, the Merrion cement may supersede the Roman.—*Herald, Dec.* 6.

A mad Princess of the house of Bourbon, on being asked why the reigns of queens were, in general, more prosperous than the reigns of kings, replied, "Because under kings, women govern—under queens, men!"

MASTER AND VALET.—Count Mirabeau, brother of the celebrated orator of the Constituent Assembly, known by the name of Mirabeau *Jonnean* (cask), one morning desired his valet de chambre, to come to him. "You are a faithful and zealous servant," said the Count; "I can but congratulate myself in having a servant who so fully performs his duty, but I am about to dismiss you." "And for what reason, your Lordship?" "Because you always get drunk the same day that I do." "And is that my fault, my Lord, when you get drunk every day?" The Count could find no reply to this reasoning, and kept his valet de chambre.

A SCENE AT COURT.—An Attorney, whose practice was confined to the Crown or *half*-crown business, delayed later than usual to obtain the necessary intructions from his clients, in so much that he was obliged and allowed to accompany some of them into the dock, where the jailer, being a bit of a wag, locked the legal adviser in with his accused clients. The Court was about to sit, and the attorney, perceiving his awkward predicament, was precipitately effecting his retreat over the spikes, upon which he was caught just at the moment that Chief Justice Downes appeared at the side curtain of the bench, and espying the clambering agent, cried out—"Jailer, look to your prisoner."—Attorney: "My Lord, my Lord!"—Chief Justice: "Jailer, I say, your prisoner."—Attorney: "My Lord: I'm, an attorney."—Chief Justice: "I'm sorry for it—I'm mighty sorry for it."—Attorney: "My Lord, I'm guilty of"——Chief Justice: "Prisoner, don't commit yourself."—Attorney: "There's no charge against me, my Lord"(somewhat recovering).—Chief Justice: "You'll be tried by your country."—Attorney: "I say, my Lord, I'm not a prisoner; there's no indictment whatever."—Chief Justice: "You'll be discharged, then, by proclamation."—The convulsion of laughter was here so great and so general, that it was some time before an explanation could be effected.—*Stewart's Despatch.*

Dr. Henderson, the very learned author of an ingenions treatise on Wines, is just returned from a tour in Germany, undertaken for the especial purpose of witnessing the progress of the recent vintage in the various districts on the Rhine. Dr. Henderson reports that the wine growers have been most successful in producing an entirely new quality of wine from the hock grape, resembling, and, in fact, equal to the finest champaigne of Rheims; which, although in its infancy, is in great demand. Little of it has yet reached this country; but it is expected that it will suit the taste of champaigne drinkers and become popular when it is known.

Married.—On the 20th inst., at St. Mary's, Beverley, Yorkshire, by the Rev. G. Blyth, Mr. Wm. Merry, of Whitechapel, to Jane, youngest daughter of R. Stephenson, Esq. of Beverly:—

When at the altar hands are twined,
The hearts are joyous—very;
And so was Jane's when—*Blyth*-ly joined—
The parson made her *Merry.*

Stanzas by Captain Ross.—The invitations to Captain Ross are said to have been so numerous that he had no alternative but to leave town for a time, or to submit to the prospect of being "killed with kindness;"—so say the papers. We believe this to be the fact: at least the following on the subject will give evidence of the truth:—

"'Pon my soul," says Jacky Ross,
"I must cut my stick now;
For invitations in the gross
Come so precious quick now.
Why should I be made the '*card*,'
Just to please these *nimnies*?
D—n the Whigs, where's my reward—
Where are all the guineas?
Curse their grub and ditto bub—
What's to me the whole, Sir."
Quick to Ross the shiners dub—
To him who's seen the Pole, Sir."

The Captain is right: being so much the cause of attraction, it is but fair he should draw some *metal.*

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